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ALLIED FORCES UNITE IN GREAT FLANDERS DRIVE

All Objectives Secured in Record Combined Offensive — Many Villages and Prisoners Taken by the British Troops

What, apparently, is one of the fiercest battles of the war is now being fought round the old Ypres salient. After a week of literally tremendous artillery preparation, paralleling nothing in the whole history of fighting, owing to the very indescribability of its intensity, the British and French advanced yesterday along a front extending from Dixmude to Armentières, with the apparent intention of cutting off the extreme German right, and turning the left where the break occurred in the line.

The German line itself rests on the coast at Westende, some 7 miles southwest of Ostend. From thence it runs due south in a wavering line as far as Arras, thus forming the extreme right of the whole line from Switzerland to the North Sea, where that line rests on the North Sea. The country here is amongst the most defensible in the whole system, constituted as it is of a mass of marshes, intersected by canals, dikes, and trenches, covered by the fire of long range guns, and immediately protected by vast masses of machine guns.

The object of the new advance, it would seem, is the breaking of the extreme German right, thus causing the evacuation of the coast line, from Ostend to the mouth of the Scheldt, with a view to capturing or destroying the submarine bases along this coast, and simultaneously compelling a withdrawal from the great coal district which centers round Lille. With this purpose in view, the British and French troops advanced, at 3:50 yesterday morning, on the German position, between Dixmude and Armentières. The advance, so far as it was pushed, was entirely successful. The German line was pierced for a depth of two miles along a 25-mile front, a series of villages and fortified positions being stormed, in a few hours, which had been held by the Germans ever since they overran Belgium, in August, 1914.

The French, on the left of the attack, found their greatest difficulty in getting their bridges over the streams and through the mud between Dixmude and Boesinghe. In the end, however, they carried the first two lines of German trenches, and penetrated to an ultimate distance of some 2½ miles. On the French front, as well as on the British, there was comparatively little resistance along the first line, the trenches here having been flattened out of existence. The resistance stiffened, however, as the second and third lines were reached, and it was here that the fiercest struggle took place.

Simultaneously the British carried the two immensely powerful systems round the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, Saint Julian and Pilken, with a whole mass of fortified farms, woods, and canals linking them together. Further south they penetrated to the village of Westhoek, on the road from Ypres to Menin, while still further south they forced their way, early in the morning, into the villages of La Basse-Ville and Hollenbeck.

As a result of the attack the German line has been badly torn, but it has not yet been broken or turned. After the assault had been driven home (Continued on page six, column one)

ALLIED SOCIALISTS SET LONDON DATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The British, French and Russian Socialists, in meeting here, have fixed the date of the interallied conference in London for Aug. 28 and 29. As to the international conference at Stockholm it is proposed to hold it from Sept. 9 to 16, at Stockholm, or at Christiania, if Stockholm is not available. The Russians will not take an active part in the London conference, though they will be present.

ARMY BILL NOW BEFORE SENATE

Sir James Loughead in Vigorous Speech Moves Second Reading—Division Is Expected to Be Largely on Party Lines

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The military service bill is now before the Senate on its second reading which was moved by the leader of the Conservative Party in the upper House, Sir James Loughead. His speech was on a high plane of patriotism.

In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment for a referendum, he declared that to hold such at the present time would be to do violence to the fundamental idea of defense. It would be putting the question of whether Canada should continue to do her duty up to the cowards, the slackers, the aliens and rebellious persons generally.

The voluntary system in his opinion was putting a premium on cowardice, resulting in the bold and worthy men of a country risking their lives for the reluctant and unworthy. A French-Canadian Senator interrupting the leader of the Chamber to remark, that Australia had not resorted to conscription, Sir James caused loud applause by remarking that Australia had no need for conscription for with half the population of Canada, Australia had sent many men to the front as had Canada.

Asked whether the act would be put in force before the general election, Senator Loughead replied that, while he would not speak for the Government on that point, he might say that, as far as he was concerned, the day of the signature of the Governor-General on the bill would not be dry before the act was put into force. Loud cheers from the Conservative benches greeted this statement.

Speaking on behalf of the Liberal side of the House, Senator Bostock soon made it evident that the division would be more or less on straight party lines. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that the bill should receive its second reading only with the understanding that the bill should not come into force until after the general election. Other speakers were all on the Liberal side and all opposed the second reading of the measure.

SALOONS CLOSING IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following the going into effect of the Federal law against selling liquor to soldiers and sailors, a large number of saloons have gone out of business in San Francisco and more are about to suspend operation. In fact, San Francisco saloon men have been going out of business rapidly for the past year, 73 having given up. Sixteen others will close their doors within two weeks.

ARGENTINE LEANS TOWARD BREAK

Position of Brazil Since That Country Took Stand in the World Struggle Is in Contrast to That of Sister Nation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The Argentine newspapers are contrasting the position of Argentina as a neutral with that of Bolivia and Brazil as beligerents.

Brazil and Bolivia, these newspapers point out, find themselves in a comfortable and profitable position since they definitely stated their positions in the world conflict, assuming a precise responsibility on the side of the Allies against the Central Empires, and a resultant sensible improvement in the economical and financial situation of both countries is to be observed.

In contrast with an internal crisis that seriously affected their commerce and industries, each of these countries now enjoys a changed situation. Money, before unobtainable, is now at their command to exploit their industries and natural resources; and while other countries suffer from the lack of tonnage to make their exports, or in case ships are available, have to pay prohibitive freight rates, both Brazil and Bolivia have been singularly favored.

The latter country finds plenty of vessels available at convenient Pacific ports for the transportation of her tin and copper, and Brazil is equally strikingly favored in the freight rates Santos, which are out of all proportion to those levied upon cargoes to Buenos Aires, notwithstanding the short distance—some few days of navigation only—which separates the two ports. Brazilian rubber and coffee go out from the ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco and Minao, under much more favorable conditions, from the standpoint of rates and the number of bottoms available, than do shipments of wool, hides, meats and cereals, from the Argentine and Uruguayan ports. And Brazil ports are still more favored than those of the Argentine by the greater abundance of coal supplied for homeward voyages.

Passing from a consideration of commercial and transportation conditions enjoyed by the countries in question to financial and industrial conditions, the evidence is even more striking that Brazil and Bolivia have solved the problem of their prosperity by definitely taking their stand with the United States as against the Central Empires.

Brazil has upward of 30,000,000 head of cattle, according to reliable estimates, but for the most part such animals are in provinces far from the ports of exportation and the points of consumption, so that they have been counted as of little value. Now foreign capitalists are about to erect great freezing plants in the very heart of these cattle centers, and their products will make Brazil independent of importations, while great exportations will strengthen her economic position.

The development of this meat industry in Brazil will create for Argentina a formidable competitor because of its better situation.

But the happy results to Brazil are not confined to the exploitation of her wealth in cattle. English and American interests have hurried to develop to the maximum her great deposits of iron, and vessels in sufficient numbers are promised to insure its transportation as fast as it can be produced.

In the case of Bolivia, not only does she enjoy a good market for her minerals, with the requisite transportation facilities, but capital is at her command for internal development, notably for the extension of her railways, a work which has been halted since the war began up to now.

The situation in Brazil and Bolivia are being held up as examples of what might come to pass in Argentina if this country should throw aside its policy of neutrality.

(Continued on page eight, column two)

PLAN TO REELECT LIEUT-GOV. COOLIDGE

Notice of the formation of a committee for nominating and reelecting Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton has been filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The committee consists of the following: Frank W. Stearns of the R. H. Stearns Company, Boston, chairman; former State Treasurer Arthur B. Chapin of Boston, treasurer; Senator James F. Cavanaugh of Everett, secretary; former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, Oscar O. Lamontagne of Holyoke, and George N. Jepson of the Norton Company, Worcester.

NEW ELIGIBLES TO BE DRAWN

Names of Fifty Persons in Massachusetts, Found to Be Subject to Draft Since July 1, Will Be Chosen

Massachusetts is to have a draft drawing similar to the one which took place in Washington recently to determine the order of liability for military service of those who have registered since July 10. The drawing is to take place at the State House under the direction of Governor McCall; and blindfolded men, a glass bowl and other accessories will be used.

Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment for Massachusetts, said today that there were about 50 young men who will come under the drawing. They may be classed in three groups, namely, those who were in other states at the time the registration took place, those abroad at the time, and those who purposely delayed in sending in their cards.

The question as to whether members of the Constitutional Convention of the draft age will be exempted has not been determined. When asked regarding this today, Mr. Gettemy said that as far as he knows there is no provision for exempting them. This question will have to be decided by the authorities in Washington, he said. There are about 40 members in the convention, it is understood, who are of draft age.

Mr. Gettemy today issued a statement in which he says he desires to clarify the impression that he made a ruling to the effect members of the district and local boards, not the joint committee of Congress, will be exempted.

"I hope that no undue importance will be attached to this statement. I have no authority to authorize payment of compensation to members of district or local boards, nor should anyone read into the regulations on this point anything which is not there. They are so clear as to require no ruling, interpretation, or construction by anyone except the members of the boards themselves, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to this matter, I should like to quote the following from paragraph 11, page four of the Regulations Governing Disbursements Incident to the Registration and Selection Draft, as prescribed by the President, one or more copies of which have been sent to every local board:

"The desire in all communities to render patriotic service to the Government has given rise to numerous assurances that civilian services required in connection with the registration, selection, and draft authorization by the selective service act will, in many cases, be rendered gratuitously. In order, however, that no person selected for such service may find

himself compelled to pay for his services, the plan will be in a position to come squarely before the Senate for a vote on this proposal as a separate measure, without any connection whatever with the food legislation.

Republican senators who are declared to be solid for the Weeks-Owen plan felt that in agreeing to the foregoing proposition they were going a long way toward compromising with the Democrats. All they insist on, they say, is that Congress, through the proposed committee, be kept in intimate touch with the war expenditures, in the interests of the taxpayers who are supplying the enormous sums for carrying the struggle to a successful issue.

The Republicans said they were willing to have a joint committee, if need be, comprised solely of Democrats. The original proposal was to have both parties represented. They were willing to have Vice-President Marshall placed at the head of the committee. They were willing, they said, to accept almost any proposal by way of compromise, providing such proposal adhered to the plan for keeping Congress immediately in touch with war expenditures.

There is no intention on the part of the Republicans to hamper the Administration or the officials in direct charge of the conduct of the war, they make plain. They only feel that the country should know that the huge monetary scheme which the people are financing is being controlled by their immediate representatives in Congress.

The vote taken on Tuesday revealed that the members of the House committee split 4 to 3 in favor of eliminating the Senate amendment, while the Senate committee divided 4 to 3 in opposition to such action. The vote of the senators stood: In favor of the amendment 4 to 3.

"The Northern Sky in August." The Northern Sky in August. In the Libraries. Notes and Comments. European War—Germany Admits British Treat Prisoners Well. Great Allied Offensive in Flanders. M. Ribot Denies Ammunition Alms. Official War Reports. Along With the Dover Fleet. Italian Views Differ on War. General Pefain on War. German Gold Goes to Neutrals. Mr. Bryce Looks to the Future.

General News—Argentine Contrast Brazil's Position. Plan to Aid Coastal Shipping. Conditions of Work Improving in America. II. Oklahoma Women Organize to Save St. Louis May Be Street Railway Partner. Another Increase in New England Milk Rates. Food Sales by Weight Only Recommended. American Food Conservation Conference. Citizen's Aid Needed to Stop Liquor Sales to Soldiers. Quick Work Planned on Emergency Fleet.

Special Articles—Linden Trees in Arboretum. War Topics at Public Library. By Other Editors. People in the News. The Northern Sky in August. In the Libraries. Notes on Politics. Sporting.

Major League Baseball. Open Seabright Turnout Today. Western Lawn Tennis Play. The Home Forum. The Valley of Wyoming.

Quick Work Planned on Emergency Fleet.

PLAN TO REELECT LIEUT-GOV. COOLIDGE

OFFER TO END FOOD BILL TIEUP

Republican Conference Submit Plan by Which Both House and Senate Would Vote on Joint War Committee Scheme

Almost no progress toward ending the deadlock among the congressional conferees on the administration food control measure has been indicated since the President succeeded a day or two ago in inducing them to eliminate the plan for three food administrators. The President opposes the Senate plan for a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, and the conferees are divided in regard to its acceptance. Meanwhile the country is demanding action to put the measure into effect.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both branches of Congress must be given an opportunity to vote squarely on the Weeks-Owen plan for creating a joint committee of Senate and House of Representatives to cooperate with the administration on the expenditure of the \$17,000,000,000 that it is to cost the United States for the first year of the war, and upon subsequent expenditure during the war. This was the proposition that was being held up today by Republican members of the Food Bill conference committee as their price for breaking the deadlock which prevents Congress from taking final action on the Food Bill.

Negotiations were under way at the Capitol among Senate leaders in a supreme effort to come to an understanding on the problem, and it was hoped that something definite would result from the meeting of the conference committee this afternoon.

The only solution of the difficulty appears to be the following: The rules committee must report out to the Senate the Weeks resolution, introduced weeks ago, providing for the joint committee of Congress. This is similar to the food bill amendment, and would give the Senate and the House an opportunity to vote on the Food Bill. This would satisfy the Republicans, who, upon the rules committee taking such action, would immediately break the deadlock over the food bill.

Senator Overman, chairman of the Rules Committee, said he had no immediate plans for calling the committee together.

A plan that gained much support today was to have the rules committee report out the Weeks resolution adversely. It was the understanding that the committee would not be able to muster the votes to make a favorable report. In the event of a favorable report being made, the proposition would then be in a position to come squarely before the Senate for a vote on this proposal as a separate measure, without any connection whatever with the food legislation.

Republican senators who are declared to be solid for the Weeks-Owen plan felt that in agreeing to the foregoing proposition they were going a long way toward compromising with the Democrats. All they insist on, they say, is that Congress, through the proposed committee, be kept in intimate touch with the war expenditures, in the interests of the taxpayers who are supplying the enormous sums for carrying the struggle to a successful issue.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, in an address opposing the resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, said he believed the adoption of this amendment would be "the worst thing that could be done to advance temperance."

Senator Sheppard, author of the resolution, has accepted an amendment by Senator Harding providing that the proposed constitutional amendment must be submitted to the states for ratification by July 1, 1923.

In his speech Senator Lodge declared his belief that it would be a dangerous step for the Federal Government to assume police powers over liquor that heretofore had been exercised by the state.

"Personally, I firmly believe that every human being would be far better morally, mentally and physically if he never touched alcohol. For the benefit of mankind I wish to see that result brought about and I hope that it can be done. But because I hold these beliefs I am not blind to the facts which surround the problem, and I cannot vote for legislation which in my opinion would create a situation worse than that which now exists, and probably long delay the coming of complete abstinence from alcohol among men."

"From the earliest times of recorded history, so far as we know, mankind has devised for itself some sort of beverage containing alcohol. There is not, so far as I am aware, a tribe of savages, even of savages in the lowest stage, which has not in some manner invented liquor containing alcohol, and which has not greedily accepted alcoholic liquor when it had the opportunity. This fact should warn every reflecting man, no matter how much he desires to put an end absolutely to the consumption of alcohol."

Backers of the Weeks-Owen amendment stand ready to hold their ground to the very last, apparently regardless of the long delay to which they are subjecting the federal food administration. They do not want to take the chance of the proposition coming up in either house without the sanction of the conferees.

(Continued on page five, column one)

HOSPITAL SHIP RUNS AGROUND

HALIFAX, N. S.—A hospital ship from England with nearly 600 aboard went ashore near Shebucto Head, outside the harbor today. She is resting easily and the sea is smooth.

GERMAN FUND MAY BE CONFISCATED

NORFOLK, Va.—The United States Government today is seeking confiscation through the courts of a residue of \$440,000 in cash belonging to the German Government, put up as part of the \$2,000,000 bond on the German prize ship Appam pending Supreme Court appeal of the award of the ship to its British owners last spring. Appeal for an order directing the National Surety Company, holding company, to turn the funds over, was filed in Norfolk.

WEEKS OPPOSES "DRY" MEASURE

Makes a Plea for State Rights—Lodge Calls Prohibition Dangerous Step—Both Sides in Senate Predict Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Late today the Senate will have recorded its vote on the Sheppard national prohibition resolution. Early this afternoon both sides were predicting victory. Impartial observers, however, believed the resolution would pass by a close vote.

The first amendment offered by the "wets" was defeated today, 4 to 62.

It was offered by Senator Hardwick of Georgia and would have prevented the purchase and use of intoxicants. Senator Sheppard held the amendment unnecessary.

Numerous senators who have been away from the Capitol on business were called back so that the full strength of the Senate would be polled as nearly as possible. Strenuous efforts were made to pair absent senators, so that neither side would have the advantage in this connection.

Speech making on the measure which has been in progress since Monday was today conducted under the rule limiting each senator to 10 minutes. The agreement under which the

AID TO COASTAL TRADE PROPOSED

Plan to Lift Barrier Against Vessels of Foreign Registry—Would Also Facilitate Movement of Lake Freights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Shipping Board, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, has submitted to the merchant marine committee of the House of Representatives a draft of a joint resolution which would empower the President to permit vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade. The resolution which has been proposed reads as follows:

"Resolved, that during the present war or emergency, the President may, if in his opinion the interests of the United States so require, permit, by proclamation, vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade on the United States, within such limits and under such conditions as he may deem wise."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield authorized this statement regarding the resolution:

"The chief purpose of the resolution is to allow Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes to do coastwise business between American ports. The Canadian Government very handsomely acted on the matter some time since as concerns us, allowing the coastwise privilege to United States vessels in Canadian ports.

"There is urgent necessity for the employment of all possible tonnage on the Great Lakes in the coal and iron ore hauling. Owing to the very late spring, the navigation season opened some three weeks late. Also the railroad situation at that time was complicated by some confusion and car shortage. Consequently the stocks of coal at lake distributing points are thousands of tons short of what they should be. If we have an early winter and consequent closing of lake navigation, there would be caused much suffering and damage to industry in the Northwest on account of shortage of coal.

"So, it is important to get every possible bottom carrying coal to the northwestern points before navigation is stopped. The vessels in this trade bring cargoes of iron ore back to American ports, and then take coal on the outbound trip. The unprecedented demand for iron and iron ore makes the need for additional ore carriers acute, almost as much so as for more coal carriers. Also these vessels will bring grain down, in addition to iron ore. There are numerous Canadian vessels that will engage in this trade, if the present restrictions are removed during the war emergency."

"We need greater freedom in coastwise trade. Suppose, for instance, a British vessel discharged cargo at Norfolk, and was ordered to Galveston for a cargo of cotton. Suppose also that there was need of coal at Galveston, and that vessel could carry a considerable amount, and had a cargo offered. It could not take that a cargo without subjecting itself to a heavy penalty, as matters now stand. As badly as coal is needed in New England for stocks, the vessel could not proceed from Philadelphia to Boston with coal. It could not take lumber for shipyards, or anything else. The Secretary of Commerce has the right, under the law, to remit these heavy penalties, and has been doing so in particular instances, but the Shipping Board thinks, and I heartily concur, that to have the coastwise penalties suspended generally will prove of considerable benefit."

LABOR POSITION ON PEACE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The last subject discussed at the congress of the National Union of Railways in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, was the necessity for an adequate presentation of the views of labor when peace terms should come to be discussed. A resolution was passed stating: "That this congress, realizing how essential it is that peace terms should be of such a character as to avoid future wars and to insure permanent peace, demands that labor shall be adequately represented by representatives appointed directly by organized labor for the purpose, on any body of bodies which may be engaged in the negotiations of the terms of peace." Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., said that he was sure the working classes were convinced that apart from questions of diplomacy, the root cause of war was militarism. The declaration of the President and people of America showed that their only purpose in the war was to fight a system. He was not satisfied as to what was going to be the basis of the military system in Great Britain when the war was over. When peace negotiations came labor should have representatives in all the belligerent countries who should see to it that a peace was made which did not contain matter for another war.

A strong resolution on the subject of pacifism was passed by the congress on the same day, urging the Government to take immediate and decided action. At previous sittings of the congress the question of the release of men for military service and the action of the National Union of Seamen and Firemen in refusing to allow the departure of the pacifist delegates for Russia was discussed. A resolution was passed stating that their action constituted a direct curtailment of the liberty of the subject. Mr. J. Gore, the mover of the resolution, said that he was sure the

Seamen's Union had not had the case fairly put before them, and the seconder of the resolution also expressed strong disapproval of the union's action. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., said he was not going to discuss whether or no it was wise for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to go to Russia, but he was in favor of freedom of expression for all shades of opinion. If a trade union refused to carry a man because it did not agree with his views, they of the National Union of Railways might refuse to carry an employee who was having a dispute with his men. Such a line of conduct meant anarchy in the country and ruin to the country and the trade union movement. A resolution protesting emphatically against the release of more railwaymen for military service, on the ground that an undue strain was already placed on the men and that substituted labor had proved to be inefficient, was passed by the congress with only one dissentient.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., who rose after the mover and seconder of the resolution had spoken, said that no useful purpose was served by overstating a case. It was unfair to say there had been many abuses. There were roughly 600,000 railwaymen involved, and he asked if a charge of unfair release could be sustained when there had been less than 40 cases to go to the tribunals. The full machinery of the unions and its officials had been at the disposal of the men. Three months ago, it was agreed that no more railwaymen should be released and the railway companies had said they could spare no more. A demand for 100,000 more men had been refused by them. Another demand for 41,000 more was made, and they had replied they could not carry on the railway service if that number of men were released. After an examination of the whole situation they had agreed to release 21,000 not because they wanted to, but because of the definite instructions of the Army Council, which were given largely on account of events in Russia and the altered position on the western front. Of that 21,000 men, 15,000 had already been released, and there were 6000 more to go. Their executive had done all that was possible, and had pointed out to the railway companies the loss of efficiency which resulted from long hours and pressure of work.

With regard to substitution, the speaker said he was not going to discuss the merits of women's labor, except to admit that the war could not have been carried on without the magnificent response of the women of the country. Mr. Henderson of Carlisle said that after the war they would have the management trying to make profits out of the employment of women who were paid 14s. a week less than men. If they were to safeguard the men they must insist on an equal rate for women. The congress unanimously passed a resolution stating: "That this congress hereby congratulates the workers of Russia on the forward step they have taken to obtain freedom, and trust their efforts will prove an incentive to the workers of the world to more closely unite for their mutual interest." Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., said that he was decidedly of the opinion that Russia's best interests, as well as those of Great Britain and Europe would be served by impressing on the Russian people the necessity of no separate peace.

MISSISSIPPI CORN CROP TO BE LARGE

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi agricultural experts have given the opinion that the corn crop of Mississippi will not be less than 75,000,000 bushels this year and may exceed 100,000,000. This will be the largest crop harvested in Mississippi at any time in her history. The cotton crop will also exceed all others in the history of the State, the number of bales being estimated at 1,250,000 if the weather conditions remain passably good during the next six weeks. This is the critical time for cotton and should there be an excessive rain fall the crop would be very much injured, but all indications are that the weather will remain real cotton weather until the bolls are gathered.

Talk about corn and other crops having been damaged by the long drought is discredited by the agricultural experts, who state that the drought covered only a very limited area. The few communities that have been hard hit by lack of rain amount to comparatively little compared to the rest of the State.

The sweet potato crop has been more than doubled this year, the Irish potato crop has been almost tripled, and the Unità entirely refused to accept the distinction set up by Signor Tovini. The "we" of which Signor Tovini spoke as making war first for one object and afterward for another only applied to that section of the interventionist party which had never understood the indissolubility which associated the war made by Italy to the war in general. As a matter of fact, the war which these confused thinkers had been expecting since 1882 was a war in which Italy would have fought by the side of Austria and Germany against France. Their dream was that at the right moment Germany would have induced Austria to concede to Italy that rectification of frontier needed to strengthen the Triple Alliance by pacifying irredentist municipalism; and, that little matter settled, Italy would then have helped Austria to go to Salonicca, Germany would have taken Calais, Antwerp, Warsaw and Egypt and the Bagdad Railway, while Italy would have had Tunis, Corsica, Nice, etc. These people were not capable of understanding that Italy, though in this way rendered larger on the map, would have lost all her independence at the hands of the Central Empires.

Where the democrats saw a problem of independence, the adherents of the Triple Alliance saw a problem of power—as if independence did not lie at the root of all real power. In the war of 1914 it became clear from the

ITALIAN VIEWS DIFFER ON WAR

Journal Presents Two Conceptions of Conflict—Vatican's Political Claims Said to Rest on Austria-Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—An article which appeared in the Unità sets forth very clearly the two entirely different conceptions of the war which exist in Italian neutrality, which is to say to the bankruptcy of the exterior territorial program of Italy in the Triple Alliance. The realization of the internal program remained, in other words, the settlement of that little matter of frontiers between Italy and Austria. But when Sonnino proposed it Austria would not hear of it. Then the Italian supporters of the Triple Alliance separated themselves into impotent Triplicians and disappointed Triplicians.

In May, 1915, the disappointed

Triplicians allied themselves to the anti-Triplicians and war was made. But it was a war with two viewpoints, the resolutely anti-German and anti-Triplician viewpoint which had accepted all the consequences of the new situation from the autumn of 1914 onward, and the merrily anti-Austrian, ready-to-stop, confused, anxious and oscillating viewpoint of the disappointed Triplicians, many of whom remained homesick for the Triple Alliance. For the democrats the war of Italy was part of the world war, for the disappointed and homesick Triplicians it was a special war, which developed alongside the general war with a program of special local Italian claims, and to which the results as to the final victory of one or other group of belligerents were indifferent. For the democrats the Triple Alliance had gone forever. For the disappointed and homesick Triplicians it could always be revived. For them, in fact, the war of Italy was simply an Italian-Austrian war in which Italy was trying to make Austria interpret Article VIII of the Triple Alliance in the manner desired by Italy. It was a dispute between parties over the interpretation of a clause in the articles of association, while the firm continued to exist. And, in fact, the firm did continue to exist with Germany looking on, an angry but not a hostile spectator of the quarrel between her two junior partners. Does not this suffice as a logical explanation of the failure to declare war on Germany?

The disappointed Triplicians hoped that the little matter of the rectifications of frontiers would have been settled in a few weeks by the Italian military occupation of the disputed territory, and that then Italy would have stopped and would have entered into a second phase of negotiation with the powers of the Entente, or would even have made war upon them in order to realize her colonial program after having realized the national Italian program according to the ideas of the Triple Alliance interpreted in the Italian manner. The mistake in this calculation consisted in considering Austria as something different from Germany which could be conquered by Italy independently of a general defeat of Austria and Germany. But as the war went on and he need for coordination of military forces between Italy and the Allies was shown as necessary for the common safety, and as it brought along with it the fusion of diplomatic programs, it was natural that the disappointed and homesick Triplicians became more and more out of concert with this war which every day took them further and further away from the Triple Alliance. They had helped the democrats to demolish the past but they had neither sufficient faith nor mental ability to build up the future. They regard with terror the coming victory which the intervention of the United States has rendered certain because that intervention scattered forever their castles in the air of 1882, for the reason that victory does not mean merely the conquest of a few square kilometers of ground but the uprising of a new world, unforeseen by them, and because of its very novelty they are suspicious of it and do not want it. To them may be attributed four-fifths of the diplomatic mistakes and a great part of the lack of military activity during the past two years, and as the final crisis approaches, all the old impotent neutralism of the Goliathian, clerical, Austrian and pro-German order lifts up its head again.

The circumstance that in this struggle Italy had also no "firstly" and no "secondly," no "more" and no "less," and the Unità entirely refused to accept the distinction set up by Signor Tovini. The "we" of which Signor Tovini spoke as making war first for one object and afterward for another only applied to that section of the interventionist party which had never understood the indissolubility which associated the war made by Italy to the war in general. As a matter of fact, the war which these confused thinkers had been expecting since 1882 was a war in which Italy would have fought by the side of Austria and Germany against France. Their dream was that at the right moment Germany would have induced Austria to concede to Italy that rectification of frontier needed to strengthen the Triple Alliance by pacifying irredentist municipalism; and, that little matter settled, Italy would then have helped Austria to go to Salonicca, Germany would have taken Calais, Antwerp, Warsaw and Egypt and the Bagdad Railway, while Italy would have had Tunis, Corsica, Nice, etc. These people were not capable of understanding that Italy, though in this way rendered larger on the map, would have lost all her independence at the hands of the Central Empires.

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GEORGIA FIGS TO BE CULTIVATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D.—Federal indictments were returned by a grand jury here on Tuesday against Nash Bros. & Stacy; Bismarck Fruit Company; Gamble-Robinson Company, C. H. Robinson Co., and the General Brokerage Company, charging "combination in restraint of trade." They entered pleas of not guilty. The companies have headquarters in Grand Forks and Minneapolis. These companies have been under investigation by the Department of Justice for three years. They control a total of more than 130 wholesale grocery and fruit houses scattered over the Western section of the United States and Canada. Warren & McNeil, of Bismarck, N. D., made the complaint upon which the Federal inquiry has been based.

ALONG WITH THE DOVER FLOTILLA

The Christian Science Monitor Representative Tells of His Experiences Aboard a Destroyer on Dover-Calais Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"I wonder what that fellow is up to?" remarked reflectively an officer of one of His Britannic Majesty's destroyers. He was watching through his glasses the antics of another destroyer to port. It had suddenly turned sharply almost at right angles to its previous course and with sudden clouds of black smoke pouring from its funnels was charging away eastward with the air of a terrier which is moderately hopeful of catching an invisible rat. Somehow the apparent absence of any quarry gave an impression of unnecessary and misguided enthusiasm on the part of this vessel.

"I wonder if she's deluding herself that she's going to do some strafing?" the officer added with a touch of dawning hope in his own voice. For 14 months he had only read about submarines in the newspapers. Though daily engaged in the task of protecting transports on their way to France he had not for that period seen a submarine. Could it be possible that the endless monotony of these ceaseless trottings backwards and forwards to and from France was at last to be broken and his patience rewarded? At this moment the deck of his own ship began to roll over to an angle which made the representative of this newspaper straddle his legs with as much dignity as he could muster and a flying wave came over and returned to the sea again by way of the sloping stern deck. The destroyer's speed was increasing. It had suddenly risen from somewhere in the early twenties to somewhere in the middle thirties and the mass of white foam which she had been kicking up behind her became higher and more agitated. The destroyer was chasing her tall, turning on herself in almost her own length. The officer's exhilaration demanded speech. "Straffing," he declared with an air of faidiously choosing his words, "is most unquestionably the order of the day. Halloo!"

However, the "strafting" was not to be of long duration. An unfortunate German submarine had certainly found its way, probably as much by accident as by intention, through the "barrage" which helps to protect the passage of transports to France and was now on the Dover-Calais route, hoping to emulate the fox in the fowl run with British transports cast for the part of the fowls. The probabilities are, of course, that it had simply poked its periscope up for a moment to get its bearings and seeing an attractive looking group of destroyers and transports had let off a torpedo at random, a "shot into the brown," or as they say at Dover, another case of "shoot and scoot." Shoot and scoot is about "Old Fritz" as he is called ever oblige them with. But consider the envy of the officer towards the mere journalist; the former spending 14 months amid wet and wind and storm monotonously tramping the decks of his destroyer day in day out without seeing anything and the latter on his first voyage in an escorting destroyer, amid ideal conditions of sunshine and calm, seeing some "strafting." As has already been remarked, however, it was of short duration, so far as the transport escorting destroyers were concerned. They could not leave the soldiers of Britain without guard and they could not leave the hospital ships crossing to France. These hospital ships, it may be noted, are now indistinguishable from other vessels, the neutral tint that they are painted being a token of the British Government's reluctant acceptance of the fact that Prussian warfare extends to wounded and disabled men both of its own and of its opponents' armies.

So far as The Christian Science Monitor representative's destroyer was concerned, therefore, the strafing resolved itself into an attitude of intensified alertness and hopefulness on the part of the officers and lookout men and into an intensified zigzagging on the part of the destroyer itself. A destroyer on the Calais-Dover route is always ready for action, nothing remained to be done in that way. The destroyer is ready to ram anything crossing its bow, its torpedo tubes are ready to be swung out with less effort than it requires to turn the handlebars of a bicycle and the two "depth charges" chained to the stern are ready to drop overboard in response to the pushing of a button on the bridge. German submarines dread these depth charges.

The destruction of any submarine is guaranteed if these depth charges go off anywhere within a radius of 80 feet. Within a radius of 100 feet there is a little, but very little, more

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION Aug. 25—TORONTO—Sept. 10 The Annual World's Fair Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Canadian Confederation MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES MEN, FOOD AND EQUIPMENT JUBILEE SPECTACLE 1200—Performers 1200 Canada's story from Confederation to present day dramatically told. AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 10

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vessel twice crossed from Dover and Folkestone to Calais and Boulogne without stopping at all except for an hour spent off Boulogne. Over and back and over again and back once more. That was all. And for 14 months this peripatetic monotony had not even been relieved by such an incident as that which has been touched upon. "This is a thrilling day," an officer remarked caustically to the writer. "On ordinary days we do as little and we see less." Generally the destroyers have to hold themselves in instant readiness to go anywhere. This means that even an hour's shore leave is rare, and when it happens one must get back to harbor at least every half hour to make sure that one is not being signaled to go on board. As for France none of the officers on the destroyer, one of the latest and biggest of its kind, more resembling a light cruiser than a destroyer, had ever landed there.

The hour spent off Boulogne, it is true, gave time for some bathing exercise. A number of the crew and the dog went over the side and splashed about like porpoises. Meantime the entente was cemented by a deal in fish with some Boulogne fishermen whose boat came rocking and staggering alongside as soon as the ship cast anchor. The deal in fish was not accomplished at once. There was much preliminary argument, carried on by the sailors in French which could be perfectly understood in Dover, and by the fishermen in English which could be equally well understood in Boulogne. At least once the fishermen had to break off negotiations and haul away from the destroyer with a great show of indignation and an air of washing their hands of the whole business. But the sailors sat tight and eventually the fishermen returned to compromise. Even this little incident was something of a break in the routine of the day.

The afternoon's experiences brought out clearly two facts. First, that the British Navy has reached a very high degree of alertness, and second, that as a result shipping between England and France has a very peaceful time. Cribbed, cabinied and confined in the narrow limits allotted to the personnel of a destroyer, with little actively to do and less to see from one month's end to another, it is really remarkable how vigilantly officers and men maintain their guard of the narrow seas. There is no slackening off for a single moment, as the afternoon's events clearly proved. It is to this unceasing alertness and vigilance in circumstances which would ordinarily tend to apathy that the extraordinary immunity enjoyed by British transports carrying the British Army to France is to be traced. Therefore, the officers and men of the destroyers of the Dover patrol have a very clear claim to the gratitude not only of Britain, but of all who love liberty.

As to the general immunity of shipping of this route it was clearly indicated not only by the spectacle of unprotected ships crossing backwards and forwards to France, while the Christian Science Monitor representative's destroyer was convoying the transports, but by the spectacle while it lay at Boulogne of something like a dozen cargo vessels sailing for England in a bunch shortly after the chase of the submarine had begun to die down. There was a calm defiance of the German underwater offensive in this sight which was very pleasant to behold.

CONDITIONS OF WORK IMPROVING

Substitution of Women for Men in British Industries and Development of Welfare Work Dealt With in Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the second part of the report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops for 1916 by Miss Anderson, principal lady inspector of factories, on the effect of the third year of war on industrial employment of women and girls, she states that the altogether new industrial position and outlook for women which had opened by the close of 1915, has been widened and confirmed by the events of 1916. Inspectors of the factory department, she writes, have been chiefly engaged in 1916 in (1) the many-sided work of promoting and guiding the conditions of substitution of women for men in industry, as well as in (2) administration of emergency orders which both modify Factory Act requirements for war needs and attach welfare conditions to such modifications, and (3) development of more general conditions of welfare in munitions and nonmunitions industries, in cooperation with the Welfare Department, Ministry of Munitions, and local advisory committees on women's war employment.

The promotion of substitution by women involved for us, states the report, not only many minute special investigations and reports during both 1915 and 1916, but also a large share in the many conferences between employers and employed that were arranged by the Factory Department, through which formal agreements were made to facilitate the conditions of such substitution during the war. Very surprising, however, is the outcome of careful selection, even in fairly heavy work, in rubber manufacture, paper mills, shipyards and other trades. It is permissible to wonder whether some of the surprise and admiration freely expressed in many quarters over new proofs of women's physical capacity and endurance is not in part attributable to lack of knowledge or appreciation of the very heavy and strenuous nature of much normal pre-war work for women, domestic and industrial. Undoubtedly, and particularly in such heavy work as is found in oil seed press work and tannery processes, the acquisition of men's rates of pay has had a peculiarly heartening and stimulating effect. The difficulty at present, states one inspector, is not so much in direct substitution as in the replacement of women who have left the so-called women's (and lower paid) industries to take a hand in work formerly done by men. Reports from the northeastern coast towns indicate that introduction there, where no typical woman's industry existed before the war, of women as substitutes in shipyards, iron and chemical works, munition factories, has revolutionized the position of women. Where women are considered unsatisfactory, reports another inspector, I have generally found that the standard of comfort or of wages has been too low to attract a competent worker.

The question arises here, continues the report, whether substitution has progressed as far as it can and ought in the present national emergency. The view has been put forward, by one inspector that in many cases progress has been made proportionately to the pressure brought to bear by military tribunals, and that so long as men's labor can be got few employers will experiment with women's, though once the experiment is made, satisfaction is expressed with the result. In the pottery trade, says Miss Constance Smith, the result of substitution, if not numerically great, has been of much importance to the trade. It was impossible to effect replacement in certain most important processes without abrogation of trade union rules and customs, on the one hand, and abrogation of pottery regulations on the other. This was happily effected with the goodwill and cooperation of manufacturers' and workpeople, and women are for the period of the war permitted to take part in glazing, placing and one or two other operations from which they were previously debarred.

In the country generally, apart from a few localities, the supply of women appears to be almost unlimited. Thus in the southwestern division large numbers of women have been transferred to the congested areas of Coventry and Woolwich without in any way affecting local demands, and even nonmunition industries which early in the year seemed likely to suffer have lately reported a sufficiency of labor. There is a consensus of opinion from the inspectors that any local shortage that appears is mainly in women's own industries, and there simply through persistence of low pre-war standards of wages and welfare. In one country district a large paper mill was able to get all the women's labor it needed by arranging a half-time system for married women with excellent conditions in the works, and extension of this method in other districts will probably increase the available supply, should that be needed, of women's labor. Although the great mass of substitution of women is in unskilled work from the nature of the case, training not having been prepared in advance, there have been many successful substitutions on skilled or semiskilled processes, after improvised training; as for instance glazing in leather works, sorting in the brush trade, acetylene welding in heavy metals, cutting in heavy clothing, and French polishing in furniture works.

GOETHALS WANTS WAR SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. George W. Goethals, former general manager of the emergency fleet corporation, has offered the Secretary of War his services for duty with the United States Army in France.

The national gain, writes Miss And-

GENERAL PETAİN ON WAR CAUSES

Army Commander Explains Why France Is Fighting in Message to His Soldiers — Shows Where Responsibility Lies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—General Pétain has issued a message to his soldiers on the reason why France is fighting. It is a comprehensive document calculated to set before the soldier in the clearest possible way the events which caused the war and where the responsibility for it lies. With more than half the world in arms to resist the ambitions of the Central Empires, General Pétain's message may be useful to other armies than those of France. The message first appeared in the *Bulletin des Armées de la République* and has since been reproduced in all the great French daily papers. It is in part as follows:

"The reason why we are fighting is not sufficiently known or else it is forgotten. We are fighting because we have been attacked by Germany; we are fighting to turn the enemy out of France and to prevent, by means of a durable and complete peace, such an aggression from ever occurring again. We are fighting because it would be criminal to betray, by a shameful weakness, both those who died for us and our children; we are fighting in order that peace may bring back to us easy conditions of life, preventing that state of lack which, if the war ended badly, would be much more prevalent than it is even now among our people. We fight tenaciously, and in a disciplined manner, because those conditions are essential to victory."

"I want to explain to you quite simply and cordially, as between men and friends, the truth such as we see it, giving special attention to those points which affect us particularly. And I know that you will agree with me as to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is, that every one according to his means, and his particular sphere of action, must continue to do his duty to the full."

"There does not seem to be two ways left of looking at things, since the published official documents are so overwhelmingly condemnatory of our enemies, the sole authors of the war. But for some little while the Germans have tried to confuse the situation by fresh lies—a situation which is but too clearly in their disfavor. On the other hand, the Kaiser's Socialist commercial travelers go the rounds saying: What do the origins of the war matter?—the necessity to crush the French thus traitorously taken unaware. When later on Germany saw herself on this score the subject of universal reprobation, she made up a number of lies, which at first had not seemed necessary to her; she pretended that it was proved that French soldiers had penetrated into Belgium before her hand had done so; in reply to this military orders were produced which convicted her of imposture. Great Britain, who was a guarantor of the neutrality of Belgium, was forced to declare war on Germany, and it was thus that the conflict extended; a conflict into the orbit of which Germany's ambition was to force Italy, a former ally; Portugal, Rumania, and America, while Turkey and Bulgaria were dragged in the wake of Germany."

"General Pétain then shows what Germany's ambitions were with regard to France and how these ambitions have been thwarted by the battles of the Marne and the Yser. Now that she is humiliated by the setbacks which she has experienced, that she has lost immense numbers of men, that she is starving owing to the blockade, doubtless she would like peace, but she wants it to be a peace with honor to herself, which means a peace to which Germany has offered us. Such a peace is which Germany has offered us, continues General Pétain, but only a few blinded Frenchmen have been duped by these propositions. If negotiations were opened Germany would bring up every difficulty and contention in order to lengthen the truce, meanwhile she would be strengthening her armies so that when the unavoidable break in the negotiations brought about by her exigencies took place, she could once more wage war against peoples who would feel, she believes, discouraged by the failure, and would henceforth fight without enthusiasm. Thus, as M. Paul Deschanel has said, Germany would achieve by strategem what she has been unable to achieve by force of arms."

"The story of the events of the summer of 1914 has been told many times. The documents relating to these events have been published by all the governments, including those of our enemies, and by producing them the latter stand self-condemned. I will just remind you of the fact that Austria, unjustly making Serbia responsible for the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne, intended obtaining from her reparations which consisted of nothing less than the destruction of the independence of this brave little people, that the Serbian Government, following the advice of Tsar, accepted, in order to preserve peace, the most humiliating conditions; that the Austro-Hungarian Government which was evidently not playing the game, pretended that such concessions were not sufficient, and precipitately declared war on Serbia; that the Russian Government, bound by solemn engagements to Serbia, was obliged, without the least desire for aggression, to mobilize some of its army corps on the Austrian frontier, but at the same time took every possible step in order to prevent the conflict from assuming an even graver aspect; that Great Britain, France, and Italy supported in Vienna the proposals for friendly agreement, and finally Great Britain proposed to Germany that she should take part in this collective undertaking."

"Germany refused; it was Germany that was standing behind Austria; it was she who, more than Austria, wanted war. During the first few days she had pretended not to be aware of the ultimatum sent by her close ally to Serbia, and the documents which she has since published show her to have been deliberately lying. It was the German Ambassador in Vienna who was urging war, and when Austria, more or less sincerely, seemed one moment to be inclined to favor an arrangement, which would have saved the whole situation, it was Germany who, by allowing it to be announced that she was mobilizing against Russia (July 31) provoked the general mobilization in which she pretended she saw a provocation."

"And yet, as early as the 29th, Tsar Nicholas had, by a personal telegram to the Emperor William, of

ferred to submit the Austro-Serbian problem to the Hague conference. William had declined the offer, but being doubtless conscious of the crime which he had committed he suppressed that important telegram from the German White Book. That is an avowal. Vainly on July 31, on Aug. 1, the Tsar renewed his personal endeavors with William II, endeavors of a pressing, moving nature. William's reply was hard and insolent. Then suddenly, when Vienna was perhaps going to enter into negotiations, he precipitated the conflict by declaring war on Russia, before Austria even to whole world's despair.

"The fact of the matter was that Germany had wanted war for years, both against Russia and against France. She proposed throwing Russia back toward Asia, crushing us, and after having enriched herself and widened her borders at our expense, she intended dominating Europe. The proof of this lies in the fact that she had long prepared, down to the minutest details, for the invasion of both countries, both by the organization of a spy system on an unprecedented scale, and by the most complete military preparation. France, bound by her engagements, could not but support Russia; but our country which for so many years, had made such immense sacrifices for the sake of peace, still hoped against all hope that the appalling conflict could be prevented. Here again Germany precipitated matters; while the French Government, with the idea of preventing all possibility of incidents, in giving the order for the mobilization, also directed that the soldiers should be maintained, and even if needful, withdrawn 10 kilometers from the frontier, the Germans, on several points, without a declaration of war, crossed the frontier line and shot down both customs officers and soldiers in French territory."

"Then, fearing probably that France should show herself too patient, she declared war on her on the most strange pretenses; the most important of these was that some French aviators had thrown bombs on one of the railway lines near Nuremberg. Now, a year ago, on April 3, 1916, the municipal authority of Nuremberg itself admitted that it had 'no knowledge of the fact that, either before or after the declaration of war, bombs had ever been dropped by enemy aviators on the Nuremberg-Anspach and Nuremberg-Kissingen railway lines.' This lie, which in all seriousness the German Ambassador in Paris gave as a pretext, is only one of the hundred legends which Germany endeavored to get credited.

"She threw herself on Belgium, whose neutrality was guaranteed on Germany's honor. She sought no pretext for this; it will be remembered that in a conversation with the British Ambassador in Berlin, the Chancellor described the act of guarantee as a mere 'scrap of paper' but better still, in a solemn speech in the Reichstag, how Bethmann-Hollweg recognized having violated Belgium 'because necessity is law,'—the necessity to crush the French thus traitorously taken unaware. When later on Germany saw herself on this score the subject of universal reprobation, she made up a number of lies, which at first had not seemed necessary to her; she pretended that it was proved that French soldiers had penetrated into Belgium before her hand had done so; in reply to this military orders were produced which convicted her of imposture. Great Britain, who was a guarantor of the neutrality of Belgium, was forced to declare war on Germany, and it was thus that the conflict extended; a conflict into the orbit of which Germany's ambition was to force Italy, a former ally; Portugal, Rumania, and America, while Turkey and Bulgaria were dragged in the wake of Germany."

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AGREEMENT ON THE FOOD CONTROL STILL IS BLOCKED

CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers of United States Continue to Deplore the Holding Up of the Much-Needed Food Control

Newspapers of the United States are showing a widespread dissatisfaction over the congressional delay of President Wilson's program on food control. Here are some of the recent editorial expressions:

New York Mail

There are only minor differences which still separate the House and Senate conferees and the food bill. The House is right in insisting that there be only one food administrator. We have had enough discouraging experiences with many-headed boards.

Reno Gazette

Carrying on of hearings on the Food Control Bill behind closed doors is an outrageous performance on the part of the Senate and House conferees. This measure, if adopted, will affect every man, woman and child in the United States. It will enter their homes, it will touch their kitchens and their dining tables. It will stand between them and every mouthful of food that they eat. There never yet has been an act passed by Congress that so directly reached into the innermost life of the population.

Now is that all. Included in the provisions of the bill as it has reached the conferees is a section devoted to prohibition. The whole country is interested in the outcome. Under such conditions, what are the people to think of secrecy as to the discussions in the conference committee? Is the fundamental doctrine of publicity to be cast aside when prohibition is discussed? Are the conferees afraid to let the world know where they stand on that issue?

There never has been a time when publicity was more urgently required than at this time.

Boston Advertiser

No one will mourn the Committee on War Expenditures, injected into the food bill by the Senate, and pretty likely to be taken out of the bill by the conferees, under pressure from the White House. The matter was entirely foreign to the subject matter of the bill to which it was attached. The committee provided for was altogether too large to perform any useful function, and was inspired by the wrong purpose of investigating the Executive. It should go.

At the same time, the absence of proper harmony between the Executive and Congress was responsible for a studious neglect of much of Mr. Hoover's advice. This condition is likely to be aggravated unless taken in hand immediately by the President and the leaders of Congress.

New Orleans Times-Picayune

Rising in the Senate last Wednesday to discuss the Food Control Bill, Senator Husting, of Wisconsin found occasion, after replying to divers complaints and objections against that measure to deliver a forcible talk on the open or covert attacks upon the President.

"Everything that has been given to the President," he declared, "has been given grudgingly, hesitatingly, doubtfully, distrustfully. It has been the exception if it has ever been given cheerfully at all. . . . The President has been looked upon as a man to be distrusted. He has had to show cause. The burden of proof has always been on him, not only to show that these things were necessary, but to show that if he got them, he would not rob and murder us overnight. Such has been the suspicion that has grown apace, the distrust that has been shown in this chamber against the President on the part of some senators. And what a remarkable thing it is that, notwithstanding all these assaults and attacks that have been made upon him, he is the one man that commands the confidence of the whole country."

The people are willing to follow him. . . . The people are in no temper to be fooled with. They want things done."

The weakness of the congressional criticism and opposition has been its pettiness. The President's opponents in and out of his own party offer no alternative plan of action that appeals to people who naturally are demanding definite and positive action in war-time. They split hairs, pick flaws, "view with alarm," waste days in depository debate—and so lower themselves in the estimation of a public which inevitably compares their expressions and policies with the expressions and policies of the leader whom they seek, by ways direct or indirect, to thwart and discredit. The President's position before the country is being fortified by his foes in and out of Congress.

Los Angeles Express

This fight on the Administration's food bill is not in reality a fight against food control, nor is it in its essence a fight on Mr. Hoover. It is in very truth a fight to continue the operations of food speculators who have long controlled our food products, still control them and will continue to control them until it has been demonstrated that they cannot and do not control Congress.

Desert News

One of the serious mistakes made by the Entente Powers in the beginning was the competitive scramble for

foodstuffs and other supplies that arose between the various governments, and even between departments of the same Government, and, of course, between the usual commercial agencies. The inevitable result was that prices were sent upward. Moreover, as always happens, the soaring price of foodstuffs carried other prices upward, because the increased price of one commodity is conveniently made the excuse or reason for increasing the price of others—a vicious chain or circle of inflation from which it becomes ever more difficult to escape.

It is to guard against the repetition of this blunder, or at least against its further extension, that the Government is wrestling with the legislation for food control. Complex questions are involved. It is true, but there is no such difficulty as to justify the long delay that has ensued since the measure was brought forward in Congress. The essential features of the whole problem may be summarized as two—first, supply; second, distribution.

While the control of prices is an important end to be gained, of much greater importance is the opportunity which will be presented for the pooling of the nation's resources, their coordination and better utilization.

Buffalo Express

A letter sent to Senator Shorthill by the secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Associations should cause some concern in the Senate. It expresses impatience at the delay in passing the food bill, and then says: "Grain growers are ready for food control. Who is afraid to place the products of his labor or his genius in the hands of our President when winning this war makes it necessary? Who is afraid to permit our Government to control the product of his labor or his genius in order that ruinous speculation in that product may be curbed? Certainly not the grain growers of this country."

Here is the humble and honest farmer saying that he is weary of this stall- ing around in the Senate; that he wants food control and wants it quick. He is willing to trust himself in the hands of President Wilson, which means in the hands of anyone whom Mr. Wilson names. The farmer bluff of the opposition senators doesn't go any longer.

WRITTEN STATEMENT BY BAY STATE ROAD

P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway, is to prepare a statement for the Legislative Recess Commission on Street Railways, in which he will deal with and explain some of the intricate problems that confront those corporations.

Mr. Sullivan appeared before the commission today and explained his desire to assist the members in every way possible, but said that he would do so by means of an elaborate and well-prepared written document than by mere discussion.

"I feel that I can do greater justice to the subject in a written statement," he said, "but that is for you to say. If you prefer to discuss the matter with me I am here for the purpose." "Would your statement differ from that made by Mr. Warren?" asked Commissioner Forbes.

"Not essentially, but still to some extent," answered Mr. Sullivan. "For instance, it is not generally understood why the roads can carry passengers at a profit for a low unit fare in one section and not in another. Yet it is fundamental to street railroading. I should wish to explain that and other intricate problems incident to the industry."

A consultation was held by the members of the commission and Mr. Sullivan was given the two weeks desired to prepare the statement.

A letter was read from Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, who was to have appeared at the hearing today, in which he asked for more time to prepare a statement and to look up facts. This was accorded, after which the commission listened to former Representative George T. Daly of the South End, who was of the opinion that the members of the inquiry board should devote some attention to the labor factor as part of the general problem. The hearing was then adjourned.

COMPROMISE PLAN FOR VIADUCT OFFERED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—By way of settling the difficulty arising over the Central Avenue Viaduct enterprise on the Kansas side of the river, the street railway company has offered a compromise in lieu of the clause, providing it should have the right to use the structure from the State Line to Riverview, for 20 years.

The compromise, as the Times explains it, grants the right only conditionally that after the present franchise expires in five years, the street railway company is granted a new franchise. Should this not be done, the city, in the event of purchasing the property of the street railway company, is to pay for the part built by the street railway company. The street railway company also agrees to build the track on the viaduct.

GOV. WHITMAN URGES FOOD LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Drastic food legislation was called for by Governor Whitman in his message to the special session of the Legislature which opened Tuesday night. He urged the appointment of a food commission and reminded the legislators that, if our cause is going to win, America must help to feed her allies.

MILK PRICE UP; GOING HIGHER

Majority of Dealers Raise Retail Rate to 13 Cents Today—Another Increase Predicted in September

New milk rates in New England affecting producer, distributor, consumer, and transportation lines in Massachusetts became operative today.

The New England farmers, especially those who are members of the New England Milk Producers Association receive an average of 1 cent more a quart for their milk.

Many of the distributors in the large cities advanced the price of delivered milk to consumers, in both wholesale and retail lots, although in Boston the increase was made by 53 per cent of the distributors, the remaining 47 per cent maintaining the rate of 12 cents a quart established three weeks ago.

As the Massachusetts Public Service Commission has ordered, the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads to readjust their freight rates for milk, it is possible that the consumer may obtain some advantage, now reaped by the producer and distributor, when the rates are again revised on Oct. 1 for the winter. Yet even with lower railroad rates in the near future, the cost of milk transportation may be advanced in Boston through the announcement yesterday that the milk team drivers in the city would ask for a 15 per cent raise in wages on Sept. 1.

Just at present the only apparent chance for economy in milk prices for the consumer is to use less of that commodity, a condition which it is said cannot be borne for any great length of time either by distributor or producer.

Under the zone system of milk prices for the producer, established by the New England Milk Producers Association last February, the farmer inside a 40-mile radius of the large cities will receive during the next two months 64.1 cents for an 8½ quart can of milk, with freight charges paid.

The rate drops off by 20-mile zone areas until the minimum price is reached, of 43 cents a can for milk from Sherbrooke, P. Q., and Malone, N. Y., both places more than 250 miles from Boston. The new agreement with the farmers provides that whenever the dealer maintains a country milk station or agents for the inspection of milk and receipt of milk, the milk will be accepted at the shipping point.

Despite a hay crop said to be the largest harvested in New England in half a century, and good prospects for field corn throughout the district, farmers are already looking forward to a higher producing price for milk on Oct. 1. It is possible that lower transportation rates in Massachusetts may offset part of the advance, although less than 30 per cent of the milk consumed in Boston, Worcester and Springfield is produced within Massachusetts.

That the farmers would advance prices on Aug. 1 was anticipated by all the dealers in the cities several weeks ago, and in Boston a majority of these dealers did not wait until today for the increase, but raised the price of delivered milk from 11 cents to 12 cents a quart to the consumer in the second week in July. This advance was made in the face of the largest amount of surplus milk ever received in Boston, due to the heavy grass and hay crop. For three weeks, therefore, the large distributors have been receiving high prices from consumer, while they have been paying the farmer rates which were established in April, and which were actually lower than those paid in the winter.

In the last three weeks there has been a falling off in the milk consumption in Boston, due, according to experts, to the continual advance in price. Many of the distributors have been compelled to lay off a number of their milk teams and make other curtailments.

The Boston dealers who advanced milk rates to 12 cents a quart today were D. Whiting & Sons and the Turner Center Dairying Association,

while the Oak Grove Farm announced that it would probably go on a 13-cent basis within a few days.

These three firms supply Boston with about 162,000 quarts of milk daily, the Whiting and Oak Grove in retail lots and the Turner Center by wholesale.

"We will have to charge more," said Charles P. Whiting. "We have made an advance to the farmers and we must make an advance to the consumer."

On the other hand the distributing firm of H. P. Hood & Co. and many small dealers in Greater Boston, many of whom are their own producers, maintained the 12-cent quart rate for delivered milk. The Hoods and the small dealers distribute about 145,000 quarts daily in Boston.

In a statement issued last night announcing that no advance would be made, Dr. Nelson C. Davis of the Hood firm said: "Consumption of natural milk must be increased if New England is to continue as a milk producing center section."

All distributors realize that they must face another increase in the handling cost within a month as a result of the demand of the milk team drivers yesterday for an advance in wages from \$21 to \$25 a week together with an allowance from the teams of 3 pints of milk daily. It is said that some of the dealers may use this

as an excuse for another raise in prices to the consumer.

The milk consumer finds some consolation today in the attitude of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission which proposes to put the small and nearby shipper of milk in Massachusetts at least on the same basis as the large shipper. For some time the production of milk in Massachusetts has been falling off rapidly, the nearby Boston producers claiming that the railroad milk rates were such that it cost the small Massachusetts shipper more per quart than it did the contractors or big shippers who buy in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York, and Canada.

the members, and designate one person to handle the orders, with each of which cash or a deposit would be paid.

The State Department of Foods and Markets is ready to furnish these clubs with price lists and to fill the orders daily.

As soon as 100 clubs are formed the department will furnish a special delivery, and is ready to widen the service to any extent. The aim is to enable the consumer to pay only the wholesale price and cartage.

Advance in Ohio

Twelve Cents a Quart Price for Cleveland, Beginning Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Twelve cents a quart for milk will be the ruling price in Cleveland on and after Aug. 1, apparently. This has just been decided at a meeting of Northern Ohio dairymen, held in Cleveland to explain a serious milk shortage and who voted to demand an increase from 20 to 26 cents a gallon today. City dealers were offered the alternative of conceding the increase or having the Cleveland supply diverted to cities already paying 25 cents a gallon and willing to meet the 26-cent price on Aug. 1.

With farmers and distributors increasing their milk rates every few months, and state and federal transportation commissions promulgating new issuing orders to railroads on milk rates every year or two, the need of some controlling hand to adjust the milk situation and harmonize conditions in New England becomes daily more imperative.

"Seven Cents Enough"

Clinton Producer and Distributor Won't Lift Price

CLINTON, Mass.—"There is no need of getting more than 7 cents a quart for milk," says John J. Powers of Powers Brothers, a milk producing and distributing firm, when asked whether he was going to raise the price to 10 cents a quart, as other dealers are doing.

Mr. Powers said: "Let the men from the milk dealers' club come to me and ask me to raise the price of milk. I am selling at 7 cents a quart and they will get my answer."

"They can raise or lower the price of milk, but I sell at 7 cents, as there is no need of getting any more for it. They asked me to attend their meeting last night, but I am too busy doing out milk to bother with their semi-conclaves."

At a meeting of the milk dealers last night they said that deputies would be sent to remonstrate with the dealers selling below association prices. Mr. Powers says that he will sell at 7 cents a quart despite any boycotting.

Facts Given Mr. Hoover

New York Milk Price Advances Before Food Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the first problems to be faced by Herbert G. Hoover as national Food Administrator will probably be the milk situation in New York City. For the second time since the 1st of June the price of grade A and grade B milk in bottles has been advanced a half a cent, till the former is selling for 13½ cents a quart and the latter for 12½ cents. And it is said that on Oct. 1 the Dairymen's League will demand higher prices from the distributors, and again the public will pay the price, unless Mr. Hoover steps in.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, champion of the dairymen and anathema to the distributors, went to Washington recently to confer with Mr. Hoover, and intending to lay the whole milk situation before that official.

The distributors make the usual claims as reasons for raising prices. They say the dairymen demands more, cost of production continues to increase and bottle breakage is a great loss. To offset the latter condition, one of the big distributors has instituted a plan by which the consumer may pay a deposit of 5 cents on a bottle and thereby get his quart of milk at a slight reduction over the regular rate.

Meanwhile Mr. Dillon has put forward a plan to form clubs of food consumers to bring the producer and the consumer together. Every day fresh food, he says, is sold in the wholesale market for less than the cost of shipping from the farms. When this gets to the consumer the cost is high; some of it goes to the dumps, tons of it wastes on the farms because the wholesale price does not cover freight charges.

To remedy these conditions Mr. Dillon proposes that city consumers form clubs of 10 or more families, designate an address where the food can be received and distributed to

YARN
more Yarn
and still more Yarn

All weights, textures and colors

T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Everything in Linens

Temple Pl., West St., Boston

FOOD SALES BY WEIGHT URGED

Retiring New York Commissioner Recommends Regulation by Law—Government Control of Measures Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the State law be so modified as to provide that all foodstuffs be sold by weight only, and that the method of sale be regulated, was one of the recommendations made by Joseph Hartigan, who recently resigned as commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures of the City of New York, in a report to the Mayor. Other recommendations are:

That recodification of the ordinances relating to weights and measures be made and that the laws be revised to conform with modern conditions. That all weighing and measuring instruments be serialized after test by the Federal Government, in order to accomplish national uniformity as to correctness as to type of such instruments for sale and use in the United States. That the examination and inspection of gas and electric meters be placed under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. That a service be established in the bureau, or some other branch of the city government, providing for a quality test of gasoline and other fuel oils, in order that the public and dealers may have a public agency without fee to certify authoritatively respecting the quality, giving force to the correction of fraudulent conditions now existing.

Among the reforms accomplished by the former commissioner and his bureau, as stated in his report, are:

Elimination of the fraud of representing meat products as having been slaughtered under the sanitary laws of the Hebrews, whereas the products offered were not of this character.

The enforcement of the net weight in containers law

WARRANT MEN ARE PROMOTED

Ten Naval Officers at Navy Yard Raised to Rank of Ensign in Accordance With New Department Rule

Ten chief warrant officers of the United States Navy at the Charlestown Navy Yard have been promoted to the rank of ensign. It is announced at the yard today. Acting in accordance with an act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to create new ensigns out of chief warrant officers, these men were given their new ratings last Monday.

Included in the chief warrant officers, thus advanced, were boatswains, gunners, machinists, pay clerks, pharmacists and carpenters. More than 400 were given the new rank throughout the country and many were New England men it is said. Although theoretically entitled to the rank of ensign, most of the men have been given a commissioned office in their branch of the services. Such as a chief pay clerk, becomes an assistant paymaster.

Need for experienced officers for training United States troops was expressed by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., after a visit to the Harvard regiment at Barre yesterday, when he inspected the progress made by the men under French officers. He stated that in no camp had he seen the work on trench warfare carried so far forward as at Harvard.

A belief that the Charlotte camp will soon be ready, although obstacles have been met which at first promised to slow up the work, was expressed by Major-General Wood. He spoke of the attractiveness of the spot and the ideal conditions for training men there. He mentioned the fact that North Carolina is a prohibition State and that all those who have at heart the welfare of the New England troops can be sure that they will be free from the evil of liquor.

Musterling in the First Massachusetts Squadron of Cavalry is expected to start this afternoon beginning with troop A and going through with troops B, C and D.

Musterling of other State troops is expected to start any time now, following the completion of the clerical work. The artillery work is proceeding smoothly and with several baseball nines forming a regular league should start soon. A large number of the First Regiment members are Harvard men and many of these are athletes, so some interesting field days are expected. Today is field day for the Ninth at Framingham. Col. E. M. Lewis, U. S. A., chief military officer of the Northeastern department has issued a statement saying that the muster of the National Guard will be completed by Aug. 10.

Maj. D. Walkley, new officers in charge of the British recruiting station at 44 Bromfield street, and who had charge of recruiting in Manchester, England, during all the British recruiting campaigns, has issued a statement that British recruits may select the units they may wish to serve with in either the Imperial or Canadian armies.

If they elect to join the Canadians they may choose the depot to which to report, namely, for Ontario and the west, Toronto Depot; for Quebec, Montreal; for New Brunswick, Fredericton, and for Nova Scotia, Alderhot camp.

Mayor for Full Draft

Mayor Curley today expressed disapproval of the proposition to obtain exemption from military service, under the draft, of policemen and firemen. When asked what he thought of the proposition he said:

"It should be the aim of every person in the country to strengthen rather than weaken the selective draft system. If those within the draft age escape service, through wealth, position or influence, it means our democracy falls. I do not believe that any person, even the Mayor of Boston, is invaluable. Another force of men and women could step in and carry on the work of the city or the nation, without hardly an interruption. Everybody should do all in his power to win the war rather than seek means of escaping his duty he should seek means of assisting the nation."

WEEKS OPPOSES "DRY" MEASURE

(Continued from page one)

hot in beverages, of the necessity of proceeding with some caution in dealing with an indulgence to which the human race has been so long habituated.

My own belief is that practically complete abstinence—may be brought about when a large majority of the people are convinced that it is wise and that it is for their benefit mentally, morally and physically. I am aware that this will take time, but the steady growth of public sentiment in favor of complete temperance and the abolition of the use of alcohol in any form proves, I think, that it is a well founded and entirely reasonable expectation.

"On the other hand, where people are not prepared and a major portion of them are not convinced of the harmful results of the use of the alcohol, sudden and violent legislation to bring about total abstinence before the people are ready to accept it can only serve to retard the advance of temperance principles and bring about a situation worse than that which now confronts us. I do not think the people of this or any other country are as yet prepared in opinion or by education to accept in good faith and with hearty sympathy the extreme legislation carried by this constitutional amendment. Without a prepared pub-

lic sentiment among at least a majority of the people such legislation as this is certain to fail.

This proposed amendment, in its local application, seems to me even more objectionable than in its general features. The state will, of course, cease to enforce prohibitory laws if they have them and license law will be impossible. The whole burden of enforcement will fall upon the general government, assuming that the necessary legislation will be passed in order to execute the purpose of the constitutional amendment. To enforce throughout this country the prohibition of the sale or manufacture or importation of any form of distilled or fermented liquors will require, at a moderate estimate, 500,000 men. Distilled liquors are easily made. You will have to search hundreds of houses to make sure that liquors are not distilled in the kitchen or fruit brandies made by some domestic appliance. Men who now drink quite harmlessly some beer or light wine will, in a certain proportion, turn to the consumption of distilled liquor, in most cases of the vilest and most poisonous kind. You cannot hope to prevent the smuggling of liquor across our long frontiers and along our immense coasts. In the Eighteenth Century, when England had high duties on foreign liquor and manufactures, running cargoes of French brandy and laces was a large and profitable industry, and yet England had a very small coast to protect. Where large masses of the people would consider it even meritorious, at least quite venial, to evade and break the law, the law would inevitably be broken constantly, and in a large and effective way. I doubt if you could have an army large enough absolutely to enforce.

Where the majority of the people are thoroughly convinced of the need of prohibition there it will succeed and be practically enforced. But there are wide differences among the communities which make up the population of this great country, and for that reason I believe that the sound foundation for the prohibition of alcohol should be set up in the local community and thence be extended to the counties necessary and to the State. This question is better dealt with by the states than by the national Government. The responsibility is more concentrated and there is greater harmony among the population of the smaller area enclosed within the State boundaries. The states as they gradually come to a majority belief in prohibition can and will enforce it well, although even State-wide prohibition should not be embarked upon too soon. The prohibition of liquor is essentially a police power and apart from the practical question of enforcement is the still greater question of general merit. I think we are taking a long step on a dangerous path when we take this police power from the states. The tendency now is to strip the states of one power after another that are conferred upon the national Government, forgetful of the fact that the strength and stability of our Government have depended upon the principle of total self-government embodied in the states.

"I hold very strong and conscientious convictions on this subject, I believe the legislation attempted by this constitutional amendment will be in the highest degree damaging to the cause of real temperance, not to that temperance which contents itself with clamor for statutes and is satisfied with an unenforced law, but to the real cause of temperance which seeks to put an end finally and conclusively, when that end is reached, to the consumption of alcohol by human beings."

CHEAPER EGGS THIS WINTER, PERHAPS, THAN LAST YEAR

Prospects are that eggs in Boston this fall and winter will be cheaper than during the corresponding periods of last year, say persons familiar with the local egg market, although the wholesale price advanced two cents a dozen today. More eggs have been placed in cold storage this year in Boston than last year, and despite smaller production an abundant reserve has accumulated, due to the falling off in consumption.

The trade says that the large packers are chiefly responsible for the high level at which eggs have been selling this year; and that the price therefore has been a fictitious one in that it has not been regulated by supply and demand. With the high prices at the close of last season as an incentive and supplies of storage exhausted early, packers had visions of big profits this fall and winter. Accordingly they sent their agents among the farmers and poultrymen to buy all the eggs in sight. In order to do this the agents had to pay higher prices than usual.

Eggs did not decline as usual at Easter this year. During April the average lowest and highest prices paid for eggs at wholesale were .32 and 36½ cents, as compared with 21½ and 23 cents in April, 1916, and 20 and 22 cents in 1915.

The effect of all this on the market has been that shippers supplying eggs for their regular trade have had to pay correspondingly high prices to secure the goods, in consequence of which the level at which eggs have been selling is unusually high. The consumer, however, has declined to pay the high prices asked, with the result an abundance of eggs is on hand.

State Department of Health statistics show that on July 1 cold storage plants in Massachusetts had 18,422,139 dozens on hand, as compared with 6,179,490 dozens in 1916, and 22,166,910 dozens in 1915. In December 1915, when the highest price for eggs for that winter was reached, eggs were selling at from 33 to 38 cents a dozen wholesale. In January, 1917, when the highest prices of last winter were reached, eggs were selling on the average from 41 to 50 cents a dozen wholesale.

CITIZENS' DUTY IN SALES OF LIQUOR

Cooperation of Private Influences With Municipal and Military Authority Held Necessary to Stop Serving of Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Indifference of the citizens in both licensed and unlicensed communities to the welfare of the soldier is claimed by military and municipal authorities near the camp ground in this town to be one of contributing causes of drunkenness among the troops encamped in this town. On the other hand the people who patronize the street car lines and the railroads leading to the camp grounds claim that a more rigid enforcement of existing regulations by the military officers at the camp and the municipal authorities in Marlboro, Clinton, Worcester and Boston, the most accessible places where liquor is sold, would diminish in a great degree the sale of liquor to soldiers and the transportation of liquor by soldiers or their friends to the encampment and vicinity.

It is generally agreed that the saloon keepers in Marlboro, Clinton, Worcester and Boston are obeying the letter of the law and are not selling liquor to soldiers in uniform. The saloon keepers claim that their responsibility does not extend to the soldier who dons his khaki and enters the saloon in a suit of borrowed clothes, a method which has been practiced to a considerable degree in many licensed communities and especially at Marlboro.

Adjutant W. F. Murray of the Ninth Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard said yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Those Marlboro saloon-keepers know a soldier when they see one either with or without a uniform, but scarcely any of them will take the trouble to investigate. We are perfectly able to look after the camp grounds, but we must rely on the citizens outside these limits for the soldier's welfare when he is on leave. If the people in these licensed communities would take some interest in the soldier when he is off duty, would turn his steps in the right direction and compel their local authorities to enforce the spirit as well as the letter of the law, these men would not come staggering into camp and be forced to undergo punishment because of the lax enforcement in neighboring towns of national regulations."

"We are making every effort to stamp out this evil, and while we have made some progress, we have been unable so far to obtain sufficient evidence against saloon keepers to lay the matter before the United States District Attorney, George W. Anderson. It is because we know that liquor is sold to the soldiers indirectly, that we are keeping right after these saloon keepers, but we realize that we could obtain better help from the united support of the people in the licensed communities than from any printed regulations which the authorities may issue and post in the saloons."

The municipal authorities at Marlboro, the nearest city or town to Framingham in which liquor is sold by license, declare that the Federal regulations are being strictly enforced. They admit, however, that soldiers have come up from the Framingham camp and by changing clothes have obtained liquor in local saloons, notwithstanding posted regulations against such sale. The license commissioners of Marlboro have warned the saloon keepers, and about every man that enters a saloon in that city, especially on Saturday night, has to turn round and show his back hair. If the hair is short and shows the mark of the hat strap he is refused liquor.

There are 12 saloons in Marlboro which have first class licenses costing \$1500 each. In addition there are three wholesale liquor stores which pay the same fee, while on the outskirts of the town are two clubs which cater to the automobile trade and which pay only \$100 each for the privilege of selling liquor 24 hours a day as well as on Sundays.

It is claimed in Marlboro that while the private soldier is obtaining his liquor in the saloons, the officers not only from the camp at Framingham but from the larger one at Ayer, 20 miles across the country, patronize the two Marlboro clubs in citizens' clothes.

The people of Marlboro also refuse to bear all the blame for the drunken soldier at the Framingham camp. They point out the fact that it is only a 50-minute run by trolley from the camp gate at Framingham to Symphony Square in Boston, where, in the vicinity, there are several saloons. The run by trolley to Worcester is even quicker than that to Boston. In fact it is claimed that the service to those large cities from Framingham is better than to either Marlboro or Clinton.

During the past few weeks it has been found necessary to place provost guards in many of the evening trolley cars running to the camp grounds, especially those from Marlboro, and unless the sale of liquor to ununiformed soldiers in Boston and Worcester can be stopped, and the so-called "boot-leg" traffic or sales by men who carry liquor in bottles in their pockets, can be stamped out, it may be necessary to place provost guards on the cars running from those cities. Cooperation by military and municipal authorities and by citizens generally is needed to maintain the training camps of the citizen soldier at a high standard.

HOLYOKE FAIR RAISE PROTEST

Counsel for various cities and towns served by the Holyoke Street

Railway Company yesterday asked the Public Service Commission not to confirm the schedule of increased rates filed by the road, asserting that abnormal conditions affected the company, that before the war and the strike of two years ago it was making 6 to 8 per cent, and that previous conditions would probably soon be restored. The board took the matter under consideration.

INDICATIONS OF STATE INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

AMHERST, Mass.—Reports of country farm agents and expert agriculturists at the eighth annual conference on rural organization which is being held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here today, after opening yesterday, show that Massachusetts will have a large increase in food production this year. The conference is held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, subcommittee on food production, by James J. Storrow, chairman of the New England Coal Committee. In his appeal, Mr. Storrow informs Chairman Peabody that Canada is buying great quantities of soft coal in the central Pennsylvania district, from which New England gets its all-rail coal, and in consequence no coal practically can be bought for New England.

"The amount of soft coal moving by all rail to New England is away below the safety line," wrote Chairman Storrow. "The danger is immediate. In the central Pennsylvania district, where New England gets all its rail coal, our shippers besides exhausting all possibilities by mail and telegraph, have maintained continuously many buyers trying to get all-rail coal. But Canada is buying there great quantities, and since Canada is neither restricted on price nor to any quota, practically no coal can be bought for New England."

"Our New England railroads can move from 300 to 400 additional cars of soft coal a day, probably for 60 days, or until the grain begins to move, and then probably they must refuse coal."

"The situation needs immediate relief. Cannot you apply some restrictions on Canadian shipments or put in force some other remedy which will become effective at once?"

The boys' and girls' clubs will add \$100,000 worth to the food crops this year, it was said. C. H. Kitchin reported the work of the American Woolen Company. In Lawrence 190 acres of the men in our charge inside the camp grounds, but we must rely on the citizens outside these limits for the soldier's welfare when he is on leave. If the people in these licensed communities would take some interest in the soldier when he is off duty, would turn his steps in the right direction and compel their local authorities to enforce the spirit as well as the letter of the law, these men would not come staggering into camp and be forced to undergo punishment because of the lax enforcement in neighboring towns of national regulations."

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AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN

The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 miles daylight excursion \$1.50
Big Iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD
Leave Provincetown Ave. at 8 a.m. Sun.
days 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. F. H. 2117

Quota filled.
Total quota, 182,898.
Total acceptances for July 30, 2705.
Total acceptances since April 1, 170,940.

NANTASKET BEACH STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

NEW ENGLAND COAL SHORTAGE

Safety Committee Chairman Seeks Relief in Washington From Inequalities of Bituminous Distribution

Assistance toward enabling New England to get a sufficient supply of bituminous coal has been asked of Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the National Committee on Coal Production, by James J. Storrow, chairman of the New England Coal Committee.

In his appeal, Mr. Storrow informs Chairman Peabody that Canada is buying great quantities of soft coal in the central Pennsylvania district, from which New England gets its all-rail coal, and in consequence no coal practically can be bought for New England.

"The amount of soft coal moving by all rail to New England is away below the safety line," wrote Chairman Storrow. "The danger is immediate. In the central Pennsylvania district, where New England gets all its rail coal, our shippers besides exhausting all possibilities by mail and telegraph, have maintained continuously many buyers trying to get all-rail coal. But Canada is buying there great quantities, and since Canada is neither restricted on price nor to any quota, practically no coal can be bought for New England."

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ALLIED FORCES UNITE IN GREAT FLANDERS DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

desperate efforts were made by the Germans to recover the lost terrain, but these efforts were entirely unsuccessful.

On the eastern front the Russians still continue to retire at certain points, but the retirement is neither so general or so rapid as it was a few days ago, whilst in Rumania the army of Gen. Rofoza Averescu continues to meet with success.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The

greatest to date, has opened. It has followed upon an artillery bombardment so violent that the sound of it has been heard by an extraordinarily large number of people in the southeast counties of England during the past three weeks. Early on Sunday morning, on the southeast coast, the writer heard the guns distinctly mingling with, but not drowned by, the crash of a thunderstorm.

Some people have been inclined to take umbrage at Sir Douglas Haig's uncommunicativeness, for the British public has had to read between the apprehensively worded lines of German communiques to judge what was taking place. For three weeks, field guns and "heavies" have been dropping high explosives into the German trenches and beyond them to a depth varying from two to six miles, while squadrons of aeroplanes have turned themselves, in effect, into long-range guns and bombarded ammunition dumps, depots, railway centers, camps and other military objectives to a depth which would carry the area bombed back another 20 or 30 miles.

During the first two weeks, the weather was perfect and during last week the conditions have been favorable enough. Certain, it is that the German generals cannot have awaited the leap over of the British and French troops with any pleasure, for each succeeding offensive finds them at least no better able to bear it. How far the British have secured surprise for the actual moment of the attack is not yet clear, but it is probable that once again they have baffled the Germans, in justice to whom it must be said that the difficulty of deciding when an offensive will follow a bombardment whose length always varies is almost insuperable.

From the coast to "Just north of the River Lys" the whole front of attack from north of Armentieres to north of Dixmude is some 25 miles in length. The broad outlines of General Haig's strategic plan will make themselves clear as the offensive progresses, and to speculate on it meantime would be futile. It may be noted, however, that Messines paved the way to the present offensive, for in that battle the Germans were deprived of Messines ridge, forming a breastwork between the British troops and Flanders.

The British are now thrusting eastwards across the flat plain, with lines of poplars and ditches in which the water barely moves, when it moves at all, so flat is the country. This country has been the scene of some of the unpleasant fighting of the war, for especially in the winter of 1914 the men had to line the trenches with the water up to their waists.

From the communiques issued, while the great bombardment has been in progress it has been clear that the usual struggle for mastery of the air has been proceeding with unusual intensity and The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that victory in this struggle is with the British flying men.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British attack is on the front from the River Lys to Boesinghe, where the offensive is taken up by the French and carried northward toward Dixmude. Some 15,000 yards represents the length of the main British attack. Some 3500 prisoners have been captured in the first onset and villages captured with names which make them as familiar and well-known as many of the large cities of the world show how the British line is moving forward. La Bassee-Ville, Hollebeke, Bixchoot, Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, St. Julian, Pilken, Hooge and Westhoek have all passed into British hands. Sanctuary Wood and many fortified farms and other strong positions have been captured and the British so far have stormed without much difficulty two enormously fortified defense systems.

The troops engaged were mainly drawn from Great Britain, though there was a small body of Anzacs. English troops such as the Lancashires naturally played the main part but the work of Welshmen in scattering the German Third Guards division was magnificent. English guards regiments went forward magnificently and nothing could stop them. The tanks were prominent and British airmen who had again secured supremacy also did their best, though hampered by weather conditions. The German airmen came out at night and raided over the British positions, scattering bombs, but naturally it was speculative work in the darkness and there are no reports that they did any damage whatsoever.

The drumfire before the opening of the attack reached an intensity never before equalled. Literally thousands of guns roared ceaselessly. The whole horizon from the Lys to the sea was lit with flame and beyond that was the white light of German flares from the second line signaling for assistance. The German positions were pounded to powder, and it was once again proved that no defensive system they can build will stand against the weight of the "push" from the munition factories of Britain. This gunfire continues

and trains are running ceaselessly right up and between the British battery positions, discharging their loads as it were straight into the guns. From the German side, the gunfire is incessant, but nothing like so overpowering, and a stubborn resistance is being put up at various points.

Russo-Rumanian Offensive

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday)—Between July 24-28, the Russo-Rumanian offensive between the Casin and Putna rivers accounted for 98 guns and 4500 prisoners, the enemy front being penetrated on a front of 60 kilometers or 37½ miles, to a depth of 17 to 20 kilometers or from 10½ to 12 miles.

British Consolidate Gains

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A heavy, driving rain did not impede the British forward progress in their great drive today. Field Marshal Haig reported in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway British artillery had crushed a German counterattack which formed during the night. He said rain had been falling steadily since early yesterday afternoon. He declared that all gains had been consolidated during the night and all German counterattacks repulsed. The only offensive fighting he reported, however, was in the nature of "minor operations" south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, where British positions were improved.

French Consolidate Gains

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In a "torrential rain" the French forces, assisting in the great drive in Belgium succeeded in consolidating all the ground they won yesterday, according to today's War Office report.

The statement detailed further advances by General Petain's troops on another front—the Chemin des Dames. On the Aisne, the artillery fire was continued, the War Office reported.

Considerable numbers of prisoners already have been captured.

On the extreme left the French troops, acting in close cooperation with and protecting the left flank of the British forces, captured the village of Steenstraete and rapidly penetrated the German defenses to a depth of nearly two miles.

Having gained their objectives for the day at an early hour, they continued their attack with the greatest gallantry beyond their original objectives and captured Bixschoote and the enemy positions to the southeast and west of the village on a front of nearly 2½ miles, including the Kortekert Inn.

During the afternoon a hostile counterattack was successfully repulsed.

In the center and on the left center British divisions penetrated the enemy positions to a depth of two miles and secured crossings on the River Steenebeck, which constituted their final objectives.

In the course of their attack, our troops stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried by assault the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, Saint Julien and Pilken, and many strongly defended farms, woods and organized localities.

Further south in the right center of our attack, after gaining the whole of their first objectives, which included the village of Hooge and Sanctuary Wood, our troops fought their way forward against very obstinate resistance from the enemy forces in a difficult country in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road and carried the village of Westhoek.

In this neighborhood, where heavy fighting has taken place throughout the day and still continues, we have penetrated the enemy defenses to a depth of about a mile. A number of powerful counterattacks have been successfully repulsed.

On the extreme right, south of the Zillebeke-Zandvoord road, our troops gained the whole of their objectives early in the day, capturing the villages of La Bassee-Ville and Hollebeke.

In addition to heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy forces, over 3500 prisoners have already been brought in, but no accurate estimate of our captures can yet be made.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by the war office on Tuesday night reads:

Having crossed the Yser Canal during the night, our troops attacked at 4 o'clock this morning, in conjunction with the British armies on their right. The formidable artillery preparation had completely levelled the German organizations and inflicted heavy losses on the defenders.

At the end of the morning our troops had carried two enemy positions, and in their dash had spontaneously gone beyond the objective which had been assigned to them. They advanced on the road between Lizerne and Dixmude, and captured the village of Bixschoote and Kortekert.

Our losses were exceedingly small. We captured important material and took prisoners not yet counted. The battlefield is covered with Germans who had fallen, showing the magnitude of the enemy losses.

On the Aisne front the artillery fighting was particularly violent. Reports up to the present concerning the operation carried out south of La Royere emphasize the splendid attitude of our troops. On the entire front of the attacks the objectives assigned having been exceeded, we have been able to clear out the advance trenches, which we found filled with enemy tanks who had fallen. The number of prisoners taken exceed up to the present 210. Our losses were slight.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy forces made a counterattack against our trenches west of l'Epine de Chevregny, which was repulsed. The Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines at Cerny and Hertebise, attacked our positions east of Cerny on a front of about 1500 meters with three regiments. Our counterattacks immediately carried them back and permitted us to advance along the whole front.

The day was relatively calm on both banks of the Meuse.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's front and Macedonia: Unchanged.

Eastern theater: Front of Prince Leopold and Army group of von Boehm-Ermolir: New successes were

gained in Eastern Galicia and Bucovina by the forward pressure of our troops and those of our allies in their eagerness to attack. The river Zbroc was crossed at many points by German and Austro-Hungarian divisions from above Husiatyn to south of Skala on a front of 50 kilometers in spite of the bitter resistance of the enemy forces.

The Ottoman troops also proved their worth, yesterday capturing by assault stubbornly defended positions near Hiwra on the Zbroc. Between the Dniester and the Pruth the allied (Teutonic) troops captured towns in the direction of Czernowitz.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by British Headquarters in France on Tuesday night reads:

The operations of the allied troops began this morning in the neighborhood of Ypres have been continued with success during the day in spite of unfavorable weather. The enemy positions have been entered and our line has been advanced on a front of over 15 miles, from La Bassee-Ville, on the River Lys, to Steenstraete, on the River Yser. Both of these villages are now in the hands of the Allies.

In conjunction with the French troops operating on our left we attacked at 3:50 o'clock this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys.

The allied troops have captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points.

Considerable numbers of prisoners already have been captured. On the extreme left the French troops, acting in close cooperation with and protecting the left flank of the British forces, captured the village of Steenstraete and rapidly penetrated the German defenses to a depth of nearly two miles.

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The operations of the allied troops began this morning in the neighborhood of Ypres have been continued with success during the day in spite of unfavorable weather. The enemy positions have been entered and our line has been advanced on a front of over 15 miles, from La Bassee-Ville, on the River Lys, to Steenstraete, on the River Yser. Both of these villages are now in the hands of the Allies.

In conjunction with the French troops operating on our left we attacked at 3:50 o'clock this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys.

The allied troops have captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points.

Considerable numbers of prisoners already have been captured. On the extreme left the French troops, acting in close cooperation with and protecting the left flank of the British forces, captured the village of Steenstraete and rapidly penetrated the German defenses to a depth of nearly two miles.

Having gained their objectives for the day at an early hour, they continued their attack with the greatest gallantry beyond their original objectives and captured Bixschoote and the enemy positions to the southeast and west of the village on a front of nearly 2½ miles, including the Kortekert Inn.

During the afternoon a hostile counterattack was successfully repulsed.

In the center and on the left center British divisions penetrated the enemy positions to a depth of two miles and secured crossings on the River Steenebeck, which constituted their final objectives.

In the course of their attack, our troops stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried by assault the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, Saint Julien and Pilken, and many strongly defended farms, woods and organized localities.

Further south in the right center of our attack, after gaining the whole of their first objectives, which included the village of Hooge and Sanctuary Wood, our troops fought their way forward against very obstinate resistance from the enemy forces in a difficult country in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road and carried the village of Westhoek.

In this neighborhood, where heavy fighting has taken place throughout the day and still continues, we have penetrated the enemy defenses to a depth of about a mile. A number of powerful counterattacks have been successfully repulsed.

On the extreme right, south of the Zillebeke-Zandvoord road, our troops gained the whole of their objectives early in the day, capturing the villages of La Bassee-Ville and Hollebeke.

In addition to heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy forces, over 3500 prisoners have already been brought in, but no accurate estimate of our captures can yet be made.

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REGULATION OF EXPRESS SERVICE

Five Principal Companies Now Handling No Heavy Parcels Above First Floor of Buildings That Have No Elevators

Boston branches of five large express companies operating in the United States, acting in unison with the other branches, are refusing to pick up or deliver parcels above the first floor of buildings and residences not having elevator facilities, when the packages are of the size or weight as not to permit one man to handle them. This action is taken in accordance with regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which went into effect July 1.

In addition, the new classifications require that the companies shall not pick up or deliver outside of the present established free delivery stations. At points where arrangements have been made by the express company with a local express company for delivery of shipments beyond these free delivery stations, the shipments will be carried by this local carrier. Extra charges will be asked by the local carrier. But the patron is not required to hire the carrier specified by the express company.

Individuals and firms having offices above the first floor of a building who sent or received bulky and heavy packages through the express companies will in the future be required to have their shipments ready for the expressmen on the first floor, and also receive them there, if no elevator is available.

When asked what the effect this new ruling would have, C. T. Bush, chief clerk to the manager of the New England department of the American Express Company, said that not as many men would be required to handle the express for the time required to take and get parcels from upper floors will be obviated.

"It might not make it necessary to employ additional help to keep up with the growth of business in the future," said Mr. Bush. "But at present it has resulted in no material reduction in the help." Mr. Bush said that two men will continue to work on the express trucks, but the new ruling being in force, will make it possible to keep the driver at his post to guard the packages when the other man is delivering. As a result of the new ruling numerous claims for damages to halls and furniture will also be eliminated, according to Mr. Bush.

Five of the leading express companies in Boston have announced that beginning next Wednesday the final hour for picking up parcels in this city and Cambridge will be 5 p. m. instead of 6 p. m. as at present. No change will be made in the hours of receiving emergency shipments, at the main up-town offices of the companies, which will be kept open until 6:30 p. m., as usual, or at the North and South Station offices, which are open all night.

The announcement says in part: "Owing to the present abnormal conditions existing throughout the entire country, and to the numerous embargoes placed upon freight by the railroad companies, the result has been that the express companies have been called upon to handle a very extraordinary volume of traffic, which has taxed their terminal and car facilities to the utmost, making it more and more difficult to pick up and dispatch this business for trains on which it should go forward in order to make the best time."

"It is felt that if shippers will cooperate by forwarding their express shipments a little earlier in the day it will greatly relieve the present congestion with its unavoidable delays; thereby making the express service more satisfactory to all."

The five express companies making the change are the Adams Express Company, American Express Company, National Express Company, New York & Boston Dispatch Express Company and the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company.

WHALE'S CARGO IS VALUED AT \$72,000

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The whaling brig *Viola*, Capt. Joseph Luiz, arrived here Tuesday afternoon from a voyage to the South Atlantic, bringing a cargo valued at a little more than \$72,000. The cargo consisted of nearly 1300 barrels of sperm oil, worth 85 cents a gallon, and 121 pounds of ambergris, worth about \$37,000.

The *Viola* sailed from here Sept. 27 last and late in January was off the River Plate when word was received that a German raider was cruising in the vicinity. Captain Luiz then left for the western whaling grounds. He made sail for home July 4.

CITIZENSHIP ACT IN FORCE IN SCHOOLS

An act of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1917, requiring "training in the duties of citizenship" to be included in the curriculum of the public schools becomes operative today, and is under consideration by educators in connection with their school plans for the coming year.

Wilson L. Gill, author of the legislative bill which was later enacted, says that practice under competent instructors in the school rooms will fit the next generation for a better performance of public duties than is now deserved.

As to the result of teaching citizenship in the past, Mr. Gill says, it is interesting to note that at the last

State primary election only one man in six was patriotic enough to vote in Massachusetts and in some of the so-called wealthy suburbs of Boston only one man in 25 voted.

The new law says that the schools may "teach" civil government from books but provides they "shall give training in the duties of citizenship." Mr. Gill believes that the right to vote implies the duty to vote.

The general plan for teaching the duties of citizenship among pupils is to regard those in a schoolroom as citizens of a town or city; several "towns" and cities" as a "state"; and several "states" as a national republic. The teachers are expected to help solve the problems in arithmetic.

NEUTRALS GET GERMANY'S GOLD

Payments Indicate Sales of Supplies—Practice to Be Stopped by the United States—Rationing Plan Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The immediate and practical effect of the Berlin and Vienna peace talk, has been the tightening of the screws that are bringing economic pressure to bear upon the enemy. This phase of the war is the one that vitally concerns Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The Administration has about come to the conclusion that the rationing plan for these countries will at once assure their people being fed, and prevent exports from them into Germany.

That there is ground for the suspicion that Germany has been obtaining supplies from all these neutrals, with the possible exception of Norway, is shown by the pronounced reduction in the German gold reserve recently. It is explained that the cause of this reduction could arise only from the payment of debts and obligations outside of Germany, as the Berlin Government would use the gold for no other purpose. It means simply that the neutrals have been selling supplies to Germany, and this practice the United States and all the other enemies of Germany purpose to stop. So hard pressed has Germany been for gold recently that by imperial command all persons have been commanded to turn in their gold ornaments and jewelry for the national defense. It is the purpose of the government to claim this metal as the medium for the purchase of further supplies.

This feature of the situation is regarded as one of the most hopeful for the Allies at the opening of the fourth year of the war. As on Monday the comment was principally on the speech of Secretary Lansing, so on Tuesday the speech of Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons was the subject of discussion. The explanation of Mr. Balfour covered for the most part the purely European questions of the war. It has been explained at the State Department that this country has no interest whatever in the European provincial aspects of the war, but is making war on Germany simply for the purpose of having the right to spill the seas in safety.

This does not imply, however, a lessening of this country's obligations to the Allies. According to the engagements that have been made, the task of breaking the submarine blockade rests largely on this country. The responsibility also rests here of getting coal, steel and other munitions to the allied countries. It is generally understood by the allied governments that if the war is lost by the Allies it will be because they have failed to receive supplies from the United States.

The allied governments have felt keenly the seriousness of the possible results to the allied cause, and to the world, following the placing of a man in the chairmanship of the Shipping Board who succeeded in delaying for more than three months the production of ships for use in transporting needed munitions to the fighting line. It is hoped now, however, that the speedy production promised for the immediate future will accomplish the desired result.

OPPORTUNITY TO CHECK UP PRICES

State Food Administrator's Office Issues List of Wholesale Rates for Comparison With Grocers' Figures

First steps to acquaint the consumer with the price retail dealers are paying for their supplies were taken today when the special investigator from Washington, sent out his first report on the Boston produce market, giving the current wholesale quotations. Housekeepers are urged by officials of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, where the new investigator has his headquarters, to compare the prices the wholesalers are receiving, with retail prices and if the margin of profit seems too large, to ask an explanation of the retail dealers. Previously the market news service was rendered by the Massachusetts Food Commission, but cooperation with the Bureau of Markets was asked and after approval had been secured from Washington, the Boston officials decided to accept the entire responsibility for the report.

Today's report reads: "The receipts of green vegetables were somewhat lighter today in the Boston market, although there was supply enough to meet the demand for Wednesday, which is a light day. Cabbage is still arriving in abundance, and every one is urged to put cabbage to every possible use. The price at wholesale this morning was 75¢ to \$1 per barrel of about 75 pounds, and is being sold at retail as low as 2½ cents per pound.

Both green and yellow beans are still abundant, but quoted a little higher at wholesale; the price ranging from 75¢ to \$1. They are still sold at retail as low as 5 cents per quart.

The supply of lettuce today was light, and the price advanced somewhat from the payment of debts and obligations outside of Germany, as the Berlin Government would use the gold for no other purpose. It means simply that the neutrals have been selling supplies to Germany, and this practice the United States and all the other enemies of Germany purpose to stop. So hard pressed has Germany been for gold recently that by imperial command all persons have been commanded to turn in their gold ornaments and jewelry for the national defense. It is the purpose of the government to claim this metal as the medium for the purchase of further supplies.

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Housekeepers Enlisted

Women Asked to Join Wheatless Week Movement

Housekeepers throughout Massachusetts are asked by Henry B. Endicott State Food Administrator, to follow the example of the hotels, restaurants and clubs in stopping the use of wheat bread for at least one week, in a letter sent to housewives today. Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, telegraphed Mr. Endicott today for news of the movement.

Mr. Endicott's letter to the householders is, in part: "It is my earnest wish that every housewife in Massachusetts commence Monday, Aug. 6, and for the entire week eliminate white bread in any form entirely from her table. Every woman in Massachusetts has this chance and I believe every woman will do her part. Every pound of flour which you save means doing your share towards saving the lives of our boys in Europe.

"This move has the cordial approval of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, the Massachusetts representative of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense."

Officials of the various institutions have also indicated their willingness to carry the "no white bread" plan out for the week specified and as a result another letter was sent by the food administrator to the institutions of the State, representing 27,000 inmates. Preliminary inquiry indicates that the institutions will conform fully with the request of the food administrator.

MR. HOOVER THANKS BOSTON SUFFRAGISTS

Herbert C. Hoover, named as National Food Administrator, in a telegram to the Boston Equal Suffrage Association thanks the members of the association for their work in the food conservation canvass of Greater Boston women and says that he "appreciates the hearty cooperation of the 65,000 housewives in the city of Boston. A survey of the work was telegraphed to Mr. Hoover by the suffrage association at the close of their canvass, July 20, and yesterday the telegram from Washington was received.

MAYOR ASHLEY LOSES PLEA

The full bench of the supreme court yesterday dismissed the petition of

Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford for a writ of prohibition to restrain Judges Wait, Hitchcock and Dana from hearing an election petition brought against him by former Mayor Edward R. Hathaway and other New Bedford citizens. This petition charges him with violating the corrupt practices act in obtaining office in December.

KAI SER DISDAINS CONQUEST IDEAS IN PROCLAMATION

Says in Anniversary Message German Sacrifices in Defense of Strong, Free Empire

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Kaiser disclaims all idea of ambitious schemes of conquest as the aims of the war in his annual war anniversary proclamation, part of the text of which was received here today. "We must continue the fight and continue to furnish arms," he concluded, "but our people may rest assured that German blood and zeal have not been gambled with for the empty shadow of ambition, or schemes of conquest and subjugation, but in defense of a strong, free Empire in which all our children may live in security.

"The enemy is stretching out his hands toward German territory," the Kaiser continued, "but we will never have it. New nations continue to enter the war against us, but this does not frighten us. We know our strength and are determined to use it.

"We stand erect at the year's close, invincible, victorious, intrepid. Hard trials await us, but we shall meet them with grave men and full faith."

ANTIDRINK PICTURES PLANNED FOR CAMPS

One hundred automatic machines showing stereopticon pictures with statements of facts about the effects of alcohol will be placed at points in the military camps by the Scientific Temperance Federation, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. A picture will be shown every 15 seconds, and the machines will be located where soldiers will pass frequently or congregate in leisure time.

It is considered important that this work be started as soon as the new Army goes into camp, which will be in about two months. A fund of \$2000 is being raised for the purpose. The federation believes that its educational work will be especially valuable in view of the fact that the United States cannot control the sale of alcoholic drinks in France. The headquarters of the federation are at 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Wholesales prices of locally grown products are: Green beans, bushel box, 75¢@\$1; yellow beans, bushel box, 75¢@\$1; cabbage, barrel, 75¢@\$1; carrots, 20 bunches, 50¢; parsley, bushel box, 35¢; crook neck squash, per 18, 50¢; Portland peas, 23 quarts, \$1.75@2; beets, 18 bunches, 40¢; lettuce, 18 heads, 75¢@\$1; onions, native, bushel box, \$1@1.15; onions, Texas, crate, 75@90¢; cucumbers, 6-7 dozen, \$2.75@3.25; southern apples, bushel hamper, \$2; peaches, Georgia, crate, \$3.25@3.75.

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LINDEN TREES ARE FLOWERING

Arnold Arboretum Has Complete Collection of These, Now in Bloom—Catalpas Also Are of Great Interest

Probably the most interesting trees now to be seen at the Arnold Arboretum are the Lindsens, of which there are many species. The arboretum has a complete collection of Lindsens and most of them are now in full flower. They are to be found on the right hand side of the road after one enters the arboretum by the Jamaica Plain gate, and are just beyond the Administration building.

The handsomest of the Linden trees planted in the neighborhood of Boston are forms of the natural European hybrid to which the name *Tilia Vulgaris* belongs. Professor Sargent says in his bulletin that this is an excellent street and roadside tree when the soil conditions are favorable for it, and where there is sufficient space for it to spread its branches. Under such conditions a specimen may be expected to reach the height of 90 or 100 feet and form a dense mass of foliage 30 or 40 feet through. Lindsens grow best in damp, moist, well-drained soil, and the European species take more kindly to cultivation in this part of the country than do the Asiatic or even the native American species. Cultivated plants of the common Americans suffer greatly when used as street trees from the attacks of the red spider.

Species of Linden from Japan, Eastern Siberia, and Manchuria have been cultivated in the Arboretum for several years, and one of them, *Japonica*, is a very pretty little tree, with gracefully drooping branches. It is one of the latest species to flower, although its leaves appear a week or two earlier than those of any other Linden in the collection. The two silver-leaved Lindsens of Eastern Europe, *Argentia* and *Petolaris*, are distinct and handsome trees, which in Professor Sargent's opinion might be more generally seen in New England plantations. The former, which is common in the forests of Hungary, is a large tree with leaves which are dark green above and silvery-white below. It has been a good deal planted in some of the parks in New York City, where large and interesting specimens can now be seen. *Tilia Petolaris* is better known in New England, there being some large and handsome specimens in Newport, R. I. This tree also has leaves which are silvery-white on the lower surface. They drop on long, slender stems, and flutter gracefully in the slightest breeze. A supposed hybrid of this tree with Americans is one of the handsomest of all Linden trees. It is called *Tilia Hybrida Spectabilis*. For several weeks the Linden flowers in the Arboretum will fill the air with fragrance and delight the bees with abundant nectar.

The showiest of all the trees which flower in summer in this section are the Catalpas, almost every species of which is represented in the collection at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, and which are still of interest though most of them are now through flowering. Catalpas have come into no little popularity during the last few years, and are being used very freely for lawn planting.

Some of them have special merits which make them well worthy the attention of the man with a little land who wants to plant ornamental trees. It is an excellent plan for those who are interested in Catalpas to visit the collection at the Arboretum in order to study the characteristics and habits of the different species and varieties.

The first Catalpa to attract general attention, according to a paragraph by Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum, in the current bulletins, was the variety *Bignonioides*, which was cultivated early in the Eighteenth Century in England, where specimens had been sent from South Carolina. This tree is thought by some people to have been a native of the river banks in Southern Georgia, Western Florida, and other southern states, but it has been so scattered by seeds blown from the cultivated trees that no one can determine its original home with certainty.

About 40 years ago, Professor Sargent says, it became known that a second species of Catalpa was growing naturally in the lower Ohio Valley and southward along the Mississippi River as far as Western Tennessee. It was found, too, that the second Catalpa had larger flowers than the more southern kind, while the inner surface of the corolla of the flowers had fewer and smaller spots than those of the other trees. The pods containing the seeds were stouter and had thicker walls also, and the leaves were much longer pointed at the apex. The name of *Catalpa Speciosa* was given to the newly discovered tree, and in the course of a few years this variety came into no little favor.

Catalpa wood is extremely durable when placed in the ground, and *Catalpa Speciosa* has been very largely planted in some of the prairie states to produce fence posts, for which it is admirably suited. It has also been grown for railway ties, but is rather too soft for that purpose, although many ties from Catalpa wood are in use. Always a fast-growing tree, *Catalpa Speciosa* sometimes rises to the height of 120 feet on the rich river bottom lands of the Mississippi, forming a trunk occasionally 4½ feet in diameter. This extreme size is not reached in New England, but even here *Catalpa Speciosa* has gained favor as a fast-growing tree, which is more shapely and much harder than *Bignonioides*, besides blooming somewhat earlier. This is the variety to be chosen by preference in all the northern states.

There is a dwarf form of *Catalpa*

Bignonioides, which is usually known in American nurseries as *Catalpa Bungei*. This is commonly grafted on the stems of one of the true *Catalpas*, and is popular at present for the supposed decoration of gardens which are more or less formal in character and which pass in this country for Italian gardens. It is not known at the Arboretum where this dwarf variety originated or that it has ever flowered. Probably the name *Bungei* properly belongs to a tree of Northern China, which has narrow, dark-green, long pointed leaves and yellowish-white flowers. This, at least, is the opinion of Professor Sargent, who says that this Chinese tree is not so handsome as the American *Catalpas*. It is perfectly hardy, though, and is growing well in the Arboretum, although it has not yet flowered.

Another Chinese species, *Catalpa Ovalata*, sometimes called *Kaempferi*, is much cultivated in Japan, whence it was sent to this country 20 years ago. It, too, is a perfectly hardy little tree, and is growing freely in the Arboretum collection. It has one special merit in that it will thrive in regions too cold for the American species. It, however, is not especially ornamental.

Several years ago a hybrid between *Catalpa Bignonioides* and *Catalpa Ovalata* appeared in the nursery of J. C. Tease, at Bayville, Ind. This is a fast-growing and hardy tree with flowers like those of its American parent, although smaller, and arranged in much longer clusters. The leaves resemble in shape those of *Catalpa Ovalata*, although they are larger. This is a handsome tree, and has been variously called *Catalpa Teasii*, *Tessiana*, and *Tease Hybrid*.

Another hybrid of the same parentage has purple leaves, and although there is every reason to believe it originated in the European nurseries, has been called *Japonica*. Ernest R. Wilson found two *Catalpas* unknown in this country in China some years ago, and specimens are now growing in the Arboretum, although they do not give much promise of becoming valuable additions to the list of summer-flowering trees which can be grown successfully in this climate.

The choicest of the shrubs now in bloom in the Arboretum garden are the Hydrangeas though these too are nearly past. The Elders are also very attractive, and are found in great variety, one of the most interesting being *Sambucus Canadensis Acutifolia*, a peculiarly light and feathery kind. The common yellow-leaved or golden elder is also found in the collection, but is not approved by Professor Sargent, who says that it is more objectionable than many yellow-leaved shrubs, because it is harder, and grows more rapidly to a large size. "This plant," he continues, "now figures many European gardens and is too often seen in those of this country."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: First Lieut. William T. Wright Jr., is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va.

First Lieut. Lyman A. Shaw, 74th Infantry, New York National Guard, will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Maj. George F. D. Task, engineer officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty. Capt. John E. Markham, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Atlanta. Capt. Thomas H. Chambers, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

The resignations of Second Lieut. J. Douglas Hood, 3rd infantry, District of Columbia National Guard, and Capt. Albert D. Washington, 2nd field artillery, New York National Guard are accepted.

Capt. Everett M. Aten, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. John F. Curry, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed from San Francisco to this city and report in person to the chief signal officer.

First Lieut. George H. Chase, ordnance department, United States reserves, is relieved from further duty at Frankford Arsenal.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Birmingham, engineer officers' reserve corps, is relieved from further duty at the engineer training camp, Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. Charles L. Parmelee, engineer officers' reserve corps, is relieved from his present duties.

First Lieut. Donald P. Muse, 1st infantry, Arkansas National Guard, will proceed to Mineola, Long Island.

Capt. Clinton W. Howard, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Herbert A. Johnson, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Jackson B. Wells, ordnance officers' reserve corps; First Lieut. William H. Gref, ordnance officers' reserve corps; Capt. Charles Elision McQuig, ordnance officers' reserve corps; Capt. Thomas G. Gallagher, aviation section, signal officers' reserve corps; Capt. Fritz Dodge, quartermaster officers' reserve corps; Capt. Charles G. Kaelin, ordnance officers' reserve corps; First Lieut. Thomas A. Patton, ordnance officers' reserve corps, and First Lieut. Herbert G. Lord Jr., ordnance officers' reserve corps, are assigned to active duty, the last two named will proceed to the Mackay School.

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BRICKLAYERS GET \$6 A DAY
About 2000 Boston union bricklayers and stonemasons today received an increase in wages from 70 cents an hour or \$5.60 for an eight-hour day to 75 cents an hour or \$6 a day. The increase in wages was agreed to at a conference July 11 between representatives of Boston Bricklayers Unions 3 and 27, Stonemasons Unions 9 and 24 and the Building Trades Employers Association.

WAR TOPICS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Series of Historical and Poster Exhibits in Copley Square Building—Special Book Lists Compiled

All over the United States the public libraries have been asking, and at the same time endeavoring to answer, the question, "How can the library best serve the country in the present crisis?" And the answers in deeds are notable for what they show of the awareness of the library profession of their great opportunity.

The Boston Public Library has been diligently adding answer to answer for several months past, and the roll of its activities in time of war is already lengthy and diversified, beginning with an exhibition late in March, consisting of pictures of people and events celebrated in the history of the Army and Navy of the United States; of colored plates illustrating the uniforms used from 1776 to 1900; and world of clearing the rolling land of small growth and the woods of underbrush, the staking off of streets and building locations is proceeding rapidly.

In this field of activity, Maj. C. H. Greene, constructing quartermaster of the Rhode Island National Guard, is the central figure. His temporary headquarters is in the old Dowd home, which nestles in a clump of magnificent oaks. The people of Charlotte have presented the officer with a handsome saddle horse.

Owing to the decision of the Government to send to Camp Greene, troopers other than those of New England, more ground has been taken and the camp will be almost double the size originally planned. The camp buildings will be distributed over an area three and one-half by two and one-half miles. There will be about 2000 buildings instead of 1000 as originally planned.

evening, July 27. It consists of 20 lessons, given at the nominal fee of \$1. Teachers are supplied by the State.

These war activities, however, are but a part of the work of the Boston Public Library, a single variegated stone, so to speak, set into a broad mosaic; for there is probably no phase of human endeavor, and no reaching out for culture, to which the library is not something of aid to offer, as a truly servant of the public welfare, through furnished unto all good works.

WORK AT CAMP GREENE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

Grounds Enlarged to Accommodate Both New England and Other Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—With more than 2000 men, carpenters, artisans and laborers, busy on the site for Camp Greene, near Charlotte, where the New England National Guard will go into training next month, all is animation, and world of clearing the rolling land of small growth and the woods of underbrush, the staking off of streets and building locations is proceeding rapidly.

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ATTENTION CALLED TO VENEZUELAN TRADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Venezuela is relying largely on American manufacturers for her supplies of construction machinery and materials, but a report made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce warns that effective measures will have to be taken to prevent much of this business going to Europe when the war is over.

Although construction work is not being carried forward with special energy at this time, says the bulletin, the field is worth the closest attention because there is certain to be a marked development in the future. A careful and judicious cultivation of the market is essential to the maintenance of the favorable position now enjoyed by the United States.

LATE IN JULY a food conservation exhibit was arranged in the teachers' room, where it is still on view. This consists of posters, some of Government authority, many finely colored, each emphasizing a particular point in the wide field of food production and preservation, and contains all the Government pamphlets on the subject; also, a war prohibition poster calling attention to the immense waste of foodstuffs annually in making liquor. All the books listed in the special leaflet reissued by the library in a second edition in July are shelved conveniently for reading on the spot, and may also be drawn out. The contributory exhibit made by the Woman's Municipal League, of dried and canned fruits and vegetables, a vegetable drier and an iceless refrigerator, adds to the interest. An attractive invitation to this exhibit is the poster in the vestibule showing Uncle Sam summoning the food producers and food users of the country to his aid in feeding the world.

Other selected lists of books issued by the library, besides that on food, are those on national defense, in April, with a second enlarged edition a month later; and on the commerce, industries and natural resources of Russia.

Of unique interest is the "Bibliothèque Publique de Boston, le 13 Mai, 1917," a pamphlet in French, describing the library, which was published in honor of the French Commission on the occasion of its visit to Boston. Lectures were given in May on such subjects as the home vegetable garden and the backyard garden; and the resources of the library in books and pamphlets on all the subjects brought forward have been kept before the public.

The latest library activity growing out of the times is the course in conversational French provided, in cooperation with the department of university extension of the State, for enlisted men in the service of the United States. Assaying will be done in the Mackay School.

Capt. Louis W. Pratt, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Donald P. Muse, 1st infantry, Arkansas National Guard, will proceed to Mineola, Long Island.

Capt. Clinton W. Howard, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Herbert A. Johnson, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Jackson B. Wells, ordnance officers' reserve corps; First Lieut. William H. Gref, ordnance officers' reserve corps; Capt. Charles Elision McQuig, ordnance officers' reserve corps; Capt. Thomas G. Gallagher, aviation section, signal officers' reserve corps; Capt. Fritz Dodge, quartermaster officers' reserve corps; Capt. Charles G. Kaelin, ordnance officers' reserve corps; First Lieut. Thomas A. Patton, ordnance officers' reserve corps, and First Lieut. Herbert G. Lord Jr., ordnance officers' reserve corps, are assigned to active duty, the last two named will proceed to the Springfield Armory and New York, respectively.

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STREET PAVING WORK PROGRESS

Haymarket Square Vicinity Fast Being Put in Shape and Big Commonwealth Avenue Work Is to Be Started Soon

Work of repaving those streets of Boston for which contracts have been let is being prosecuted with energy these days by the various contractors and no excuse for delay will be permitted so far as weather conditions are concerned. Mayor Curley insists that every street paving contract let this year be completed this fall or the contractor who is remiss pay the city forfeit for delays. Work in Washington Street between Haymarket Square and Elm is being started today by Bernard E. Grant who is to grade, then lay an eight-inch concrete base for smooth granite block joined with portland cement.

Contractor Grant has finished the granite block pavement in Canal Street and tomorrow, it is expected that he will have completed the big contract of paving Haymarket Square.

The improvement in that part of the city's streets is so marked now as to accentuate the desirability of Boston doing far more street surfacing work in the future and so get all of its important streets paved smoothly and with modern and enduring material.

The Central Construction Company is well along with the street paving contracts it took late last fall. It is expected that it will have done with all of its last year's work within a month. This week the Central company expects to start repaving Norfolk Street, Dorchester, with sheet asphalt.

According to the old statute, it is stipulated that the bank start business with capital in gold or silver. Governor McCall appointed a commission of three, consisting of Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer; Henry C. Attwill, Attorney-General, and Augustus L. Thorndike, State Bank Commissioner; to count the bank's capital of \$50,000 in gold, which they did yesterday afternoon.

The directors of the institution are: Thomas Nutile, president; Arthur Koerner, vice-president; Kevin Carman, cashier; Van Cortland Lawrence, Philip Davis of the North End Civic Service House, Norbert Koerner and Gabriel Glaria.

COSTLY SILK CARGO BROUGHT

VICTORIA, B. C.—Over 6000 tons of

general merchandise, including a million dollar consignment of raw silk,

were brought from the Orient by one

of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha liners

which docked Sunday at the Outer Wharves, says the Colonist.

According to the old statute, it is

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and Augustus L. Thorndike, State

Bank Commissioner; to count the

bank's capital of \$50,000 in gold,

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ATHLETIC HEADS MEET TOMORROW

National Collegiate Athletic Association Will Discuss Future of Intercollegiate Athletics at Big Washington Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Followers of intercollegiate athletics in the United States are to-day taking much interest in the conference which will be held in this city to-morrow morning under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the purpose of determining what courses the leading universities and colleges of the United States will follow in regard to intercollegiate competition during the coming fall and winter. It is expected that all the big institutions of learning will be represented at the conference.

The individual sport which will receive the most attention at this conference will be football, as that is the first competition which will come as soon as the colleges open next September or October. Harvard and Yale have already announced that they will not carry out their varsity schedules as arranged, but they are the only large universities in the East which have, up to the present time, taken such a course.

The other colleges have either expressed a determination to play varsity football next fall with the best material available, or else they are waiting to decide what they will do, after tomorrow's conference. Cornell is one of the big colleges that has definitely announced its intention to play, and it is pretty certain that the University of Pennsylvania will put a varsity eleven on the field.

Dartmouth will probably play some varsity football, and it is hinted that Princeton may take to the gridiron, although, unless Harvard and Yale change their intentions, the Tigers will not be able to stage champion ship contests with the Crimson and the Blue.

In the West, it looks as if football would be carried on much as usual. Wisconsin dropped out of the intercollegiate athletics last spring, but it is expected that the Badgers will put varsity eleven on the gridiron next October, despite the fact that Head Coach Paul Withington will not be at Madison to train the players.

Just how seriously football and other intercollegiate athletics will be taken during the next college year will depend upon the war conditions. Military training will, no doubt, be given a large amount of attention; but it is generally believed that this can be carried on without seriously interfering with athletics. There is no question but what the standard of play will be much lower than in past years, or than would be the case were it not for the fact that practically all of the varsity athletes of 1916 and 1917 will be engaged in war work; but this should not lessen the interest in the games.

President Wilson has been asked to express his views regarding the holding of intercollegiate competitions, and is credited with stating that he believed intercollegiate athletic competitions should be held during the period of the war. With the President taking this stand, it would seem as if the colleges of the country, as well as the clubs should do all in their power to have athletics go on as usual, and it is confidently predicted that the delegates to the National Collegiate Athletic Association conference tomorrow will be in favor of following out a policy that will meet with the President's views.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P C |
|------------|-----|------|------|
| Providence | 55 | 55 | .608 |
| Newark | 58 | 38 | .604 |
| Baltimore | 56 | 42 | .571 |
| Toronto | 55 | 42 | .557 |
| Rochester | 49 | 51 | .490 |
| Buffalo | 41 | 59 | .410 |
| Montreal | 37 | 61 | .378 |
| Richmond | 36 | 69 | .375 |

RESULTS TUESDAY

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Toronto | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Montreal | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Batteries | Leake and Lalonde; Jones and Onslow. | | | | | | | | | |

At Baltimore

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|-----------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Baltimore | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Montreal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Batteries | Ebel and Kerr; Reynolds; Tippe, Newton and McAvoy. | | | | | | | | | |

At Montreal

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Baltimore | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| Montreal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Batteries | Stryker and Madden; Schacht and Wedell. | | | | | | | | | |

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Newark. Richmond at Baltimore (two games). Toronto at Montreal (two games). Rochester at Buffalo (two games).

GIANTS SECURE DEMAREE

CHICAGO, ILL.—Pitcher Al Demaree of the Chicago Nationals was traded Tuesday to the New York Nationals for Peter Kilduff, a relief pitcher purchased from Omaha last fall. Demaree came to Chicago from Philadelphia in a trade. The Giants traded Demaree to Philadelphia in the deal which brought J. H. Loebert to New York.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 11, Minneapolis 7. Toledo 7, Columbus 6. Kansas City 3, St. Paul 2. Indianapolis 7, Louisville 5.

FINE PROGRAM FOR SEABRIGHT TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Miss Mary Browne to Meet Miss Molla Bjurstedt in One of the Feature Matches Planned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The lawn tennis tournament which will begin at the Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club of Seabright today will be one of the most ambitious of the eastern events thus far in the season. Proceeds of the tournament will be devoted to the ambulance fund of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

In the doubles the following teams are entered: Holcombe Ward and R. D. Little; F. C. Inman and L. E. Mahan; T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentiss; A. H. Throckmorton and F. B. Alexander; K. H. Behr and G. M. Church; N. W. Niles and partner.

There will be a round-robin women's event, in which Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Miss Mary Browne, Mrs. Louis Williams, Miss Marie Wagner, and Miss Eleanor Sears are entered.

It is probable that in addition to the foregoing matches there will be some mixed doubles.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P C |
|-------------|-----|------|------|
| New Haven | 47 | 22 | .681 |
| Lawrence | 41 | 29 | .586 |
| New London | 39 | 30 | .565 |
| Bridgeport | 35 | 33 | .515 |
| Worcester | 34 | 37 | .479 |
| Springfield | 29 | 39 | .426 |
| Portland | 28 | 43 | .388 |
| Hartford | 26 | 51 | .361 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|------------|---|------------|---|-----------|---|-------------|----|----------|---|-------|
| Worcester | 3 | Portland | 1 | New Haven | 3 | Frigateport | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New London | 4 | New London | 4 | Hartford | 2 | Springfield | 11 | Lawrence | 4 | |

GAMES TODAY

New London at Hartford. Lawrence at Worcester, two games. Portland at Springfield, two games.

NEW HAVEN WINS, 3 TO 1

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven emerged from its slump and defeated Bridgeport Tuesday 3 to 1. Walker had command of the situation all the way. Lear was ordered from the field in the fifth inning for disputing a called strike. The score:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Bridgeport | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Walker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45m. |

Batteries—Walker and Devine; Smith and Egan. Umpire—Erwin. Time—45m.

NEW LONDON DIVIDES

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|------------|---|------------|---|-----------|---|-------------|----|----------|---|-------|
| Worcester | 3 | Portland | 1 | New Haven | 3 | Frigateport | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| New London | 4 | New London | 4 | Hartford | 2 | Springfield | 11 | Lawrence | 4 | |

Batteries—Leonard and Devine; Smith and Egan. Umpire—Carroll. Time—45m.

DETROIT DEFEATS WASHINGTON, 8 TO 4

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Washington | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

Batteries—Kennedy and Shiff; Fortune and Russell. Umpire—Connolly. Time—35m.

SPRINGFIELD WINS AGAIN

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Springfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Lawrence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18m. |

Batteries—Gardiner, Gill and Stephens; Fuller, Press and Gaston. Umpire—MacPherson. Time—1hr. 55m.

SECOND GAME

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Springfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Lawrence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18m. |

Batteries—Leonard and Thomas; Cato, Williams and Schall. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen. Time—45m.

DETROIT DEFEATS WASHINGTON, 8 TO 4

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Washington | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

Batteries—Kennedy and Shiff; Fortune and Russell. Umpire—Connolly. Time—35m.

SPRINGFIELD WINS AGAIN

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Springfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Lawrence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18m. |

Batteries—Gardiner, Gill and Stephens; Fuller, Press and Gaston. Umpire—MacPherson. Time—1hr. 55m.

SECOND GAME

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Springfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Lawrence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18m. |

Batteries—Leonard and Thomas; Cato, Williams and Schall. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen. Time—45m.

CLEVELAND WINS IN HARD-HITTING GAME

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R H E |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

Batteries—Klepper, Gould and Billings; Siebold, Bush, Anderson, R. Johnson and Schang. Umpires—Ayers, Gallia and Ainsmith. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly. Time—2hr. 12m.

WORCESTER BEATS PORTLAND

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR AUGUST

Our map shows Deneb or Alpha Cygni, as the astronomers call it, almost directly overhead. It is the brightest star in Cygnus, the Swan, but possesses only one-third the brightness of Vega, which is a little to the westward. What are called first-magnitude stars differ much in brightness. For example, Sirius, which we see in the winter, is about five times as bright as Vega. The bright stars in Cygnus form the "Northern Cross," a most striking configuration of which Deneb is the head. The foot of the cross stretches towards the southwest. Southward is Aquila, the Eagle, which looks something like a crossbow. Perhaps this is connoted by Sagitta, the Arrow, just above it. Delphinus, the Dolphin, is east of these and for so small a constellation makes a distinct impression. The popular name for it is Job's Coffin.

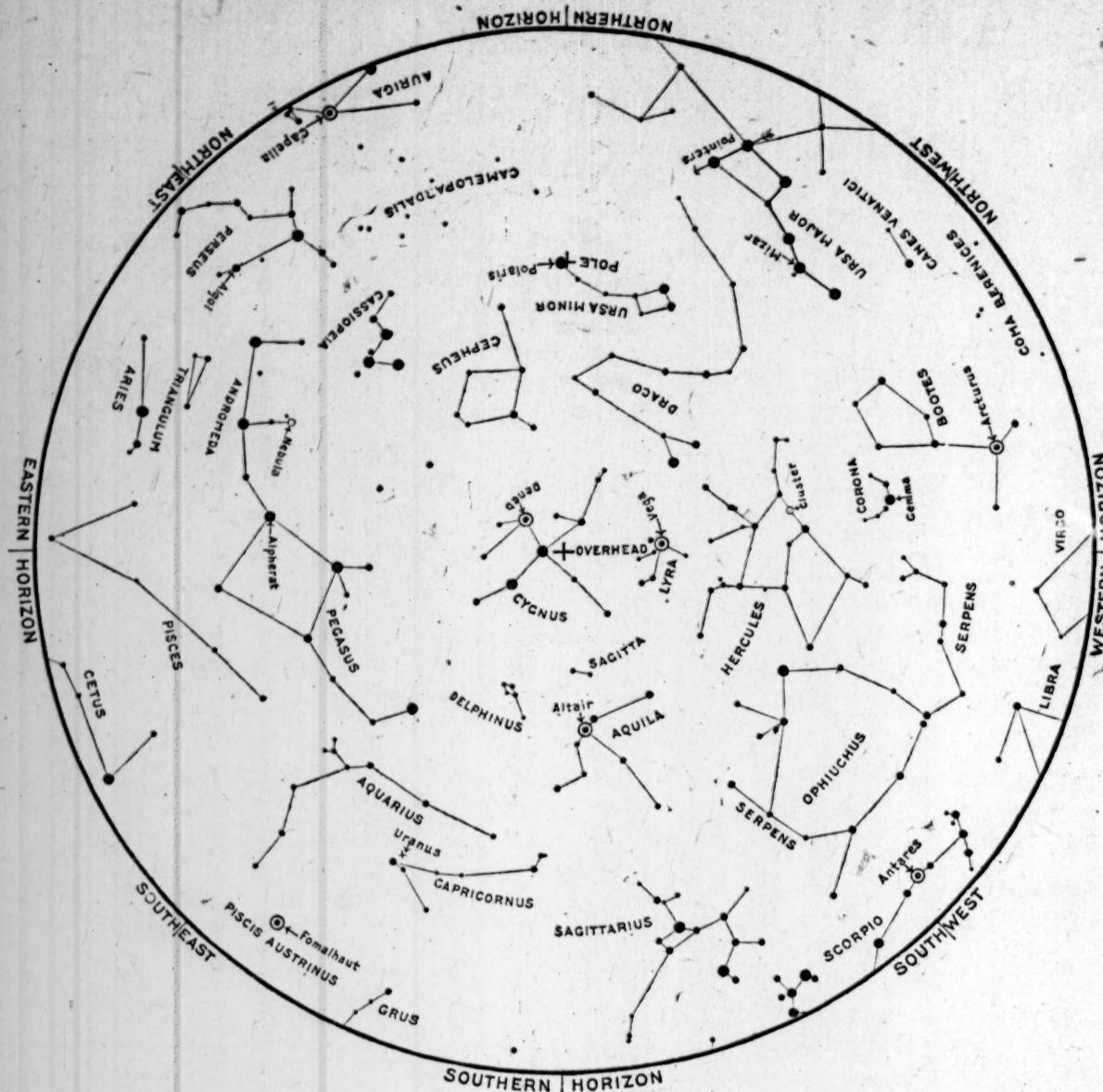
The moon, being full early in the month, will prevent us for a time from seeing the splendor of the Milky Way, which crosses the sky nearly through the zenith. The Milky Way grows much richer as it comes to Sagittarius, the Archer, near the south. Here in this constellation we find the appropriately-named configuration termed the Milk Dipper, but since it is upside down, it seems ill adapted for holding anything. The handle points toward Ophiuchus, the Serpent-Bearer, carrying Serpens, the Serpent. Since he is carrying the Serpent, the two constellations are united into one figure, and you see portions of Serpens on either side of Ophiuchus. The head of the Serpent is near Hercules, who on the other side seems engaged with Draco, the Dragon, arching its neck as it twines out from the north. On a clear moonless night, the Cluster in Hercules, indicated by an open-circle on the map, can be seen with the naked eye as a hazy object. Perhaps it will be best to look at it first with an opera glass. It is the finest star cluster in the northern sky, but you will not find its appearance very remarkable, even with a small telescope. With a powerful telescope, however, there appear thousands of stars bunched together in mass so that only estimates of the number of stars can be made. A photograph obtained with the 60-inch reflecting telescope on Mt. Wilson shows fully 30,000 stars, and these are only the relatively brighter ones. Longer exposures or improved apparatus would undoubtedly record many more. When we consider that each star is a blazing sun, our thoughts are lost in the conception of this aggregation, which after all is but a molecule in the structure of the universe.

Returning to Vega, we see two faint stars on the eastern side which form a small equilateral triangle with it. The northern one of these is a double star, and whereas the average person will see only a single star, a keen eye will see two stars. Look at it first with an opera glass and then you may be able to separate them. More than this, if perchance you can get a peep through a three or four-inch telescope, you will see each of these stars split in two, making what may be called a "double-double," or four stars in all. Stars which appear double usually are bound together in a system, and are moving around each other. Spica, which was on our last month's map, is below the western horizon for this, while we have two first-magnitude stars as newcomers in the eastern sky, namely, Fomalhaut in Pisces Australis, the Southern Fish, and Capella in Auriga, the Charlotter. These are still so low on the horizon that they will be much obscured, even if the horizon is otherwise unobstructed. The light of stars near the horizon has a thicker and denser blanket of the earth's atmosphere to traverse than that from stars near the zenith, and in consequence is much dimmed.

Cassiopeia in her Chair, with her husband, King Cepheus, is advancing in the northeast. The sea nymphs to whom she had proudly compared herself in beauty prevailed, so it is said, that she should be placed near the pole, where with every revolution she is held half the time head downward to teach her humility. The Nebula in Andromeda appears to the naked eye as a hazy object, which is sometimes mistaken by observers for a comet. It will be seen more distinctly with an opera glass. With large telescopes, particularly when photographed, it shows a most wonderful structure of filmy ovals of light surrounding a central nucleus.

The planet Venus is becoming a more conspicuous object in the western sky just after sunset. Mercury is seen only on certain favorable occasions, and one of these occurs about Aug. 22, when Mercury will be situated a little below Venus in the sky. Uranus is in Capricornus and the approximate position is indicated by a small cross on the map. Uranus may be seen with a telescope or a field glass, but, since it looks like the surrounding faint stars, it cannot be easily distinguished from them by its appearance. You may find the planet by making a little sketch of the stars in the field, and then, after waiting a week or more, examining the same region again. If you find by referring to your sketch that any star has changed its position slightly, that will be Uranus. Jupiter will rise late in the evening toward the end of the month. Its position will be marked on the map for September.

The so-called August meteors are most plentiful about Aug. 10. They are called also Perseids, because they seem to come from the constellation Perseus, which is in the northeast. You can easily tell whether any meteor is a true Perseid or not, by noting the direction from which it came. The earth in its journey around the sun crosses a stream of meteoric matter, and as it does so, collisions of this matter with the earth's atmosphere take place, which we see as shooting points of light in the sky. The stream



The evening sky for the northern hemisphere

Held, face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, the map shows the stars as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., on Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., on Sept. 6 at 9 p. m. and on Sept. 21 at 8 p. m. The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon.

of meteoric matter sometimes may be thinner at the place where the earth crosses, and on such years the Periods are practically lacking.

SPEECH FOR PROHIBITION

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT—
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Donald McLean, M. P., who took the chair at a recent prohibition meeting, said that an increasing strain would fall upon the nation and the Empire during this year. The use of alcoholic liquors at such a time meant crippling their trade, it meant a serious effect upon their power to produce the necessary finances for the war, and it meant that thousands of acres in the country were at the present time being given up to growing hops, instead of being made to provide more food. Since the beginning of the war, enough sugar had been destroyed in the manufacture of liquor to last the country until next January, and enough cereals to last until next March, while sufficient money had been uselessly spent with which to carry on the war for six months. A demand had been heard in some parts of the country for more beer. Mr. McLean said, that if this was allowed, one serious consequence must follow, people would say that the talk about the need for food restrictions was humbug. The right thing to do with the alcohol question was to do as they would with any other enemy in their midst, intern it. America would be a very important factor in raising their next war loan. What, Mr. McLean asked, would be the command of American citizens who were asked to help them to raise another war loan, if hundreds of millions of it would have to be devoted to State purchase if the project was carried out? In the United States not a penny had been spent on compensation, although there were now 19 "dry" states. The purchase of the trade was not a war measure, and they were only entitled to deal with war measures at the present time. They were told that workingmen would not sacrifice their drink. He had never, said the speaker, heard so futile an argument, when they knew what sacrifices workingmen had made, were making, and would continue to make to the great cause.

WOMEN FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Speaking at a special meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers, Miss Paterson of the National Health Insurance Commission, who is acting with the Women's Section of the National Service, emphasized the necessity for the release of women to relieve men from certain classes of service in France. There were, she said, many men in service in France whose duties kept them out of the firing line and women were wanted to take their places. Two hundred women had already gone to France from Scotland, and more were going during the following week. An appeal was being made to women to volunteer for service in France and she was glad to say that it was meeting with a ready response. She hoped employers would give what help they could, and one way in which they could do this was by encouraging the girls who were working for them to apply for service in the Women's Army Industrial Corps. The demand was not great for shorthand typists but there was an enormous amount of typing to be done without shorthand, and also schedules and ordinary book-keeping, just ordinary clerical work which could very well be undertaken by women. In answer to a question Miss Paterson said that nothing had as yet been done to insure that girls would get back the situations they left, but she had no doubt that employers would be willing to consider the matter.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Shippers Must Assist

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT—Since the inadequate equipment of the American railways is to be subjected to the double strain of moving the crops and providing military transportation facilities, it becomes a matter of patriotic duty and enlightened self-interest for the shippers of the country to cooperate in every way possible in the saving of cars. The companies have perfected an organization under which the 250,000 miles of railway will be operated virtually as a single system. Every entangling piece of red tape has been cut to expedite traffic. But the cars cannot be kept in continual use when they are unnecessarily detained. Every unnecessary hour's detention means about a 4 per cent impairment of efficiency. The railways may devise all sorts of schemes to keep the cars moving, to hasten repairs, to prevent congestion and to haul as few empties as possible, but they cannot succeed without the active aid of the shippers.

Plutocracy and War

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL—"It begins to look," remarks the Indianapolis News, "as if the price of coal could not be brought down except by a pair of handcuffs." Then it won't be brought down. Where are the courts in this country that place handcuffs on "captains of industry"? They may be found guilty, but they escape going to jail. They may even be fined \$29,000,000, but they don't pay the fines. One of the revolutionary things that is confidently expected to issue out of the cataclysm of world war is the establishment of democracy in place of autocracy, of aristocracy and of plutocracy. It is a big undertaking. In our Congress we do not find a majority who have the courage to make war profiteering and wealth pay the costs of war. Secretary Daniels exposed the oil interests in attempts to capitalize the Nation's need. The greatest Amer-

ican corporation tried to get \$95 a ton out of the Nation for steel billets, later selling them for \$56 a ton, thereby acknowledging that the latter price is profitable. Secretary Baker denounced the "coal barons" for trying to hold up the United States at war, playing the game of the enemy. But, following war, two great and real democratic experiments will be in full blast—on opposite sides of the world—one in Russia, the other in Mexico. These governments will be more genuinely democratic than any that have heretofore existed on the planet. They will exert a tremendous democratic influence in England, France and the United States.

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A Way to Do Your Bit

TOLEDO BLADE—The Department of Labor is promoting an organization of men past the military age "to meet emergencies in employment conditions with the Government or industries and business on which the success of the war depends." Thus, if there occurs a dearth of labor in a shipyard, in a tent-making factory, in the harvest field, or in any plant working on war orders, members of this organization can be drawn upon to meet the emergency. The need of such an association, society, club or whatever it is to be called, will be all the more imperative when the Army draws its hundred thousands from industry and business. Secretary Wilson does well to anticipate that need. It is one more way by which the resources of the country can be marshaled for carrying forward the war.

Mr. Frederick George Kellaway, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, was educated at Bishopston Bristol. He was the

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Hon. Richard Blain, of Peel, prominent in the Conservative Party's ranks in the House of Commons since 1910, has been appointed a member of the Senate of the Canadian Parliament. He is a merchant by vocation, resident at Brampton. In the House of Commons he has served on important committees and lately as Conservative party whip.

James Edward Ferguson, Governor of the State of Texas, who has been indicted by the Travis County Grand Jury for alleged misappropriation of public funds and embezzlement, was first chosen to this high office in 1915, running as a business man's candidate and against the wishes of the Democratic Party machine. During his entire administration he has been an independent, iconoclastic sort of a public leader, antagonizing not only the politicians, but the educators and civic reformers of the State, his latest exhibition of the kind being his controversy with the regents and faculty of the State university. A native of the State, his youth was spent on the Pacific Coast, where he worked as laborer, teamster, miner and bridge builder. Returning to Texas with some capital, he invested it in farming lands and began to branch out in that field. Rather late in life he studied law and at the same time became a lender of money and a rural banker. Then with political ambition running strong within him, he suddenly announced his candidacy for the governorship, made a rousing campaign as a champion of the masses and got the popular approval.

Howard Elliott, who goes back to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific road, was president of that great system from 1903 to 1913. Then, at the solicitation of friends in New York and Boston vitally interested in the prosperity of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he was induced to come East and assume the presidency of the system which had been well-nigh wrecked by the "high finance" methods of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, and his subordinates in banking, legislative, and railway operating circles. Mr. Elliott settled in Boston and began a more difficult task than he was aware of when he consented to come. He succeeded in some degree in altering the attitude of the public toward the New Haven system, but he could not undo in a day the effects of years of maladministration. On May 1, he resigned the presidency of the New Haven road; and since that time he has been in Washington most of the time, aiding the Railroads' War Board in its task of coordinating and simplifying the transportation system of the country, in which task his specialized knowledge, breadth of view and sympathy with public needs have made him a useful citizen. Mr. Elliott is a New Yorker, who was educated at Harvard, and formed many New England attachments. It was New Englanders who sent him West when he left college to train himself for a career in railroading, and well did he serve them on the roads where he got the knowledge that finally landed him as president of the Northern Pacific in 1903.

M. R. Frederick George Kellaway, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, was educated at Bishopston Bristol. He was the

editor of two local newspapers when he began his public work with his election to the Lewisham Board of Guardians and the Lewisham Borough Council in 1908. He contested Wandsworth for the London County Council in 1907. Mr. Kellaway stood as parliamentary candidate for South Northamptonshire in 1910, but he did not succeed in winning the election. He was, however, elected member of Parliament for Bedford Borough in the same year, and since that time he has represented the same constituency.

Lionel Simeon Marks, professor of mechanical engineering in Harvard University since 1909 and holder of the same chair in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1914, has been secured by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to take charge of experiments in connection with the airplane construction which it is making at Washington at the Bureau of Standards; and he will be stationed there for an indefinite time. Professor Marks arrived in the United States in 1893, with a degree of B. Sc. from London University. From 1888 to 1892 he had studied at Mason College, Birmingham, England, his native city. He went to Cornell University after arriving in the United States and got the degree of M. M. E., and then joined the Harvard faculty in 1894, as an instructor in the Lawrence Scientific School. He has made a good reputation in the American engineering world as a teacher, and as a writer for technical journals. His wife is the well-known poetess, Josephine Preston Peabody.

Louis C. Southard, chosen to be head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce's new committee on training for diplomatic and consular service, is a Boston lawyer, with important financial connections and a more than ordinary standing at the bar. A native of Portland, Me., he graduated at the University of Maine in 1875. Of this institution he is now a director. His professional training he earned at the Boston University Law School. He has had legislative honors from Massachusetts districts in which he has resided, and has been influential in the councils of the Republican Party.

WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Hon. G. A. Smith, chairman of the Soldiers' Employment commission, states that employers of labor in the province of Quebec have given a ready response to the appeal that returned soldiers should be given the preference in the matter of employment. So far work has been found for all those returned soldiers seeking it, and generally speaking they have been found very satisfactory.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY DISCUSSES DIPLOMACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In the first two articles on "Diplomacy and Democracy," appearing in the Berliner Tagblatt, and reproduced in the Times, Prince Lichnowsky, who, until the outbreak of the war in 1914, was German Ambassador in London, says:

"I do not want to assert that all our diplomats come up to the claims justly made upon them. They certainly do not. But assuredly not all of them are incapable; as is often asserted, and on the whole they are certainly not worse than the diplomats of other countries. I believe that the most striking mistakes which have been made in personal appointments were to be attributed more to bureaucratic than to court influences."

"People often confuse diplomacy, in the sense of foreign policy, with the foreign personnel. A diplomatist is only an organ and a representative; he can only report and hand on his observations; he can advise and he can warn. If he is not listened to, and if his opinion is despised, he is powerless, and it is unjust to make him responsible for events which he accurately predicted and foresaw. But even if he is mistaken—and that is said to have happened at the decisive moment—the blame does not attach so much to him as those who left in an important post a personage about whose insufficiency there had long been no doubt in anybody's mind."

"Incapable ambassadors certainly have their advantages. They are convenient. They report only in the sense in which reports are pleasant to read, they never have an opinion of their own, and above all, people see in them no danger. Consequently they are quite peculiarly appreciated and rightly so."

"A capable and qualified representative can be extraordinarily useful, provided that he succeeds in gaining the confidence of authoritative circles in the country to which he is accredited, and in winning sympathies. But he must have the support of his government. If his efforts are countered for different motives, his activity is worthless, and he is nothing more than a distinguished private man who gives dinners to the glory of the Empire."

BETHLEHEMS ARE UNITED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the eyes of the law Bethlehem and South Bethlehem are now one united city, says a special to the Ledger. This was made possible when Governor Brumbaugh signed the letters patent granting a charter to the new city of Bethlehem. However, the new city will not take on the commission form of government until Jan. 1, 1918.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HOLDS FIRM

Although Neither Broad Nor Active List Sells Higher as a Whole—Local Market Rules Stagnant

Strength to a fair degree continued in the New York stock market today, although trading was neither broad nor active. Gains ran to substantial fractions in Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B," General Motors and United States common was up a point at one time, but it did not hold.

For another time fluctuations in the Boston list were narrow. The tone of the Boston market, however, was firm.

The strong tone continued in New York late in the first half hour, but business was at a low ebb.

Trading continued to drag along at a slow pace throughout the forenoon. By midday gains of a point or more were recorded by Crucible Steel, American Sugar, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B," U. S. Steel, Willys-Overland and Studebaker.

New River preferred was up a point in Boston at 80. Plant preferred and Gulf were also higher. American Telephone and Swift eased off fractionally.

Price changes were few and mostly unimportant in the early afternoon. A drop of more than 2 points in Savage Arms, following its recent decline, was about the only feature. The general tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture reports the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 as 70.3, compared with 72.3 on July 25, 1916; 75.4 on July 25, 1915; 77.5 the average on July 25 for past years. June 25 last figures were 70.3.

A condition of 70.3 on July 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 166.9 pounds and a total production, allowing 1 per cent from planted area or abandonment, of about 11,949,920 bales, two years ago 11,191,820 bales, three years ago 16,134,930, and four years ago 14,156,486 bales.

NEW YORK CURB

| | Buy | Asked |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Aetna Explos | 7 | 7 1/4 |
| Alco Cfts | 6 1/2 | 7 |
| Bug Ledge | 15 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Boston & Mont | 78 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| Butte C. & Z. | 87 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Butte Detroit | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Calumet & Jer | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Canada Cap | 2 1/2 | 3 |
| Ches & Ohio | 90 | 91 1/2 |
| Coca Ariz | 24 | 24 1/2 |
| Com Copper | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Corden & Co | 13 | 13 1/2 |
| Corden O & G | 13 | 13 1/2 |
| Curtiss | 55 1/2 | 57 |
| Denbigh | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| Dundee Ariz | 38 | 38 1/2 |
| Eastfield Corp | 57 | 62 |
| Grant Motors | 3 | 5 |
| Green Monster | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Hecla Mining | 82 1/2 | 84 1/2 |
| Hewitt Sound | 53 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Hudson Bay | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| Lee R & T Cst | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Lake Torpedo Boat | 60 1/2 | 74 |
| Magma Cup | 50 | 51 |
| Majestic | 56 | 58 |
| Martin Arms | 108 | 115 |
| Max Munitions | 21 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| McKinley Par | 52 | 57 |
| Merritt | 72 1/2 | 75 |
| Metro Petrol | 16 | 18 |
| Midwest | 132 | 138 |
| Midwest Ref | 174 | 174 |
| Mohican | 56 | 58 |
| Mojave Tungsten | 12 | 13 |
| Nancy Hanks | 74 | 75 |
| National Zinc | 50 | 55 |
| Nimissing | 71 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Pearl Corp | 23 | 25 |
| Pen Co | 18 | 22 |
| Phoenix | 28 | 30 |
| Rey Arizona | 18 | 22 |
| United Motors | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| United W. Oh | 18 | 20 |
| United Verde Ext | 37 | 38 |
| Utah National | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| U. S. Steam | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Victoria | 7 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Wright Marin | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| Zinc Concent | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 79¢, up 1¢.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 40 1/2 d. up 1/2 d.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Thursday generally fair; continued warm; light southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and probably Thursday.

For Northern New England: Fair and continued warm tonight and Thursday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 76-10 a.m. 76-10

12 noon 80

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. 76-10 a.m. 76-10

12 noon 80

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:37 High water 7:04 4:24 p.m.

Sun sets 7:04 4:24 a.m. 9:41 p.m.

Length of day 14:28 Moon Sets 2:23 a.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

*Ex-dividend.

EXPORT PRICES SHOW INCREASE

Only Three Articles Classed as Foodstuffs Decline—Corn Averages 82 Per Cent Higher in May Than Last Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A comparison of the export prices for May of this year with those for May in 1914 reveals a decrease in only three of the articles classed as foodstuffs, among them dried apples and oranges. According to the monthly summary published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, breadstuffs show large increases in export prices.

Corn exported in May, 1914, averaged 12.25 cents per bushel, compared with 8.25 cents in May, 1916, and \$1.52 in May, 1917, an increase of 82 per cent in the last year. Rice exported in May, 1914, average 3 2-3 cents per pound, against 4 2-5 cents in May, 1916, and 6 cents in May, 1917. Wheat exported averaged 93 1/2 cents per bushel in May, 1914, and 61 1/2 cents in May, 1916, and 60 1/2 cents in May, 1917, an increase of 160 per cent compared with May, 1914, and 100 per cent a year ago. Wheat flour exported advanced from \$4.69 per barrel in May, 1914, to \$5.73 in May, 1916, and \$9.52 in May, 1917, an increase of 100 per cent compared with May, 1914, and 66 per cent compared with May, 1916.

Eggs exported in May, 1914, averaged 19 1/2 cents per dozen, compared with 21 1/2 cents per dozen in May, 1916, and 34 1/2 cents in May, 1917. Canned salmon exported advanced from 8 cents per pound in May, 1914, to 9 cents in 1916, and 13 1/2 cents in May, 1917. Fresh beef exported averaged 92 1/2 cents per pound in May, 1914, 12 cents in May, 1916, and 14 2-3 cents in May, 1917. The fresh beef exported in May, 1917, was valued at 1 cent per pound less than the fresh beef imported for the same month. Pickled beef exported increased from 9 1/2 cents per pound in May, 1914, to 10 1/2 cents in 1916, and 15 1/2 cents in May, 1917. Fresh beef exported averaged 10 cents per pound in May, 1914, 15 1-1/2 cents in 1916, and 22 2-5 cents in 1917, an increase of 57 per cent in the period from May, 1916, to May, 1917. Hams and shoulders were exported at an average price of 14 cents per pound in May, 1914, 15 1-1/2 cents in 1916, and 22 2-5 cents in 1917, an increase of 60 per cent since May, 1914. Lard shows a large advance in the export price, being 10 1/2 cents in May, 1914, 12 2-3 cents in 1916, and 23 cents in May, 1917, an increase of 110 per cent, compared with 1914, and 82 per cent compared with May, 1916. Pork—Oats—

All meats show large increases in average export prices. Canned beef exported in May, 1914 averaged 13 1/2 cents per pound, against 20 1/2 cents in May, 1916, and 27 1-3 cents in May, 1917. The fresh beef exported in May, 1917, was valued at 1 cent per pound less than the fresh beef imported for the same month. Pickled beef exported increased from 9 1/2 cents per pound in May, 1914, to 10 1/2 cents in 1916, and 15 1/2 cents in May, 1917. Fresh beef exported averaged 10 cents per pound in May, 1914, 15 1-1/2 cents in 1916, and 22 2-5 cents in 1917, an increase of 57 per cent in the period from May, 1916, to May, 1917. Hams and shoulders were exported at an average price of 14 cents per pound in May, 1914, 15 1-1/2 cents in 1916, and 22 2-5 cents in 1917, an increase of 60 per cent since May, 1914. Lard shows a large advance in the export price, being 10 1/2 cents in May, 1914, 12 2-3 cents in 1916, and 23 cents in May, 1917, an increase of 110 per cent, compared with 1914, and 82 per cent compared with May, 1916. Pork—Oats—

Apples—New southern, \$1.50@2.25 cwt.

Sugar—American refinery quotes

gratulated and fine as a basis at 8 1/2 a pound in 100-bbl. lots and \$2.50 in 20-bbl. lots.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

*Wheat—Open High Low Close Sept. 2, 1917 2.20 2.15 2.18 2.18

May 1917 1.16 1.15 1.15 1.14

Corn—Open High Low Close Sept. 2, 1917 1.16 1.15 1.15 1.15

May 1917 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.14

Oats—Open High Low Close Sept. 2, 1917 59 58 58 58

May 1917 60 58 58 58

Pork—Open High Low Close Sept. 2, 1917 40.85 40.75 40.75 40.75

Lard—Open High Low Close Sept. 2, 1917 21.17 21.05 21.10 21.20

Oct. 1, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 2, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 3, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 4, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 5, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 6, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 7, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 8, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 9, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 10, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 11, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 12, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 13, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 14, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 15, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 16, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 17, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 18, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 19, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 20, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 21, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 22, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

Oct. 23, 1917 21.30 21.22 21.17 21.22

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GOVERNMENT IS OFFERED WOOL

Local Owners Would Make 50 Per Cent of Present Boston Supplies of the Staple Available at Recent Prices

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor.

Interest in the local wool trade is chiefly connected at present with the outcome of the meeting held Monday afternoon at the headquarters of Hallowell, Jones & Donald of Boston. At that time it was proposed to make an offer to the Government of 50 per cent of all wools on hand, at the quotations prevailing last week, receiving cash for them, but insuring them and storing them four months free of charge, and giving 5-pound samples from which to decide. This would mean carrying the wools until about the 1st of December, which is the time most people have figured that the mills working on Government orders will need additional supplies. If the Government accepts this offer, as is not improbable, then the Government in all probability will not have to pay \$2 for its wools to be used in January. On the other hand, if the taking of 50 per cent of supplies now available in this market creates a shortage of raw material, it would be easy for the prevailing prices on the balance of the stock to advance and for the speculative element, which has been practically absent during the past few weeks, to make itself felt once again. Then, it seems, those who have advocated \$2 wool would see that situation come to pass.

There has been a fair amount of trading in the local market during the week just passed. The mills, outside of those working on Government orders, are coming into the market only as they need supplies, the others having covered their needs some time ago. Territory wools are being disposed of fairly well as they arrive. Spinners are still asking very high prices. Fullled wools, as well as carpet wools, are rather quiet.

Dealers are finding more customers for worsteds than for woollens, because the price is somewhat lower on the former than was at first anticipated. Offerings of the different mills for the week have included spring of 1918 all-worsted and mixture suitings, serges, unfinished and fancy worsteds. Now that the dye question is practically solved, the mills find a new difficulty in obtaining buttons, canvas, linings and the like, in sufficient quantities for use on Government uniforms. Much discussion has arisen from western growers holding their fleeces this year at such high prices. It seems there are two sides to the situation, however. Growers feel that mills, their chief buyers, have been asking somewhat high prices for their finished product, considering the prices they have paid for the raw material. These men, therefore, determined this year to obtain what they considered a fair price for their fleeces and not accept less as they have done in other years.

Although many hotels have agreed to omit white bread from their menus for a week, the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, S. N. McClure, advises the dining cars not to omit lamb from their bill of fare, unless they want to be boycotted by the owners of stockyards in the West. The severe weather of the winter and early spring caused enormous losses to the ranch owners, so that there is a greater scarcity of spring lamb than in previous years.

In the dry goods trade a little more activity is noted. More interest is being taken by distributors. Many believe that the summer camps of the soldiers in various sections of the country will make a marked improvement in the retail trade sales. There is likely to be a much freer movement of money at these centers because not only the uniformed men, but those who come to visit them, will have money to spend. On the other hand, there is a restraining influence noticeable in other sections, causing increased caution, since it is generally felt that all industries are open to the uncertainties of a readjustment later.

Approximately 250,000 pounds of wool from the clips belonging to the West Texas Wool and Mohair Association still remain to be sold. Prices thus far received have varied from 45 to 53 cents per pound.

Plans are now in preparation to pack and ship uniforms and other articles of clothing in bales instead of cases to conserve space on the boats.

South American wools are still very high, quotations being as follows: For Lincolns, 68 to 69c; average quarter-bloods, 73 to 75c; high-quarter-bloods, 77 to 80c; half-bloods, and three-eighths-bloods, 85c and above. Representatives of United States firms have been buying rather extensively at the Cape, where quotations range from \$1.40 to \$1.50 for clothing wools; \$1.35 to \$1.45 for short combing wools; and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for 12-months wools, reckoning all on the scoured basis.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

Decline from

Tues Mon Aug ago

Highest grade rails \$8.72 .10 25.43
Second grade rails .81 .05 .17 4.38
Public utility bonds 90.57 .04 .13 4.58
Industrial bonds .. 95.72 .35 .14 1.92
Combined average.. 90.90 .12 .11 3.75

Advance.

EXPENSES OF BALTIMORE & OHIO RISING

Gross for Year Nearly 10 Per Cent Ahead of 1915-16, but Gain Mostly Used for Taxes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is happening to much-discussed big railroad earnings of the past year, at least in the East, is illustrated by Baltimore & Ohio's record for year ended June 30 last. Gross at \$122,510,852 was \$10,842,172, or 9.7 per cent ahead of 1916, the best previous year. But net increased only \$459,358, or a trifle more than 1 per cent, and this was not exactly used up by increase in taxes.

Transportation expenses practically account for the difference. They were \$9,276,011, or 25 per cent greater than the year before, taking up 37.6 cents of every dollar of revenue instead of 32.9 cents as in 1916. Maintenance was only a little greater than the year before. Ratio of maintenance to gross naturally fell from 33.5 to 30.7.

Baltimore & Ohio covered its dividend in June half year with about \$1,400,000 to spare. It earned approximately 3.4 per cent on the common in the six months of 1916. But earnings on the stock for 12 months ended June 30, barring any year-end surprises in "other income" account, were not above 6.60 per cent, compared with 7.41 per cent in 1916, 5.51 per cent in 1915, 4.50 per cent in 1914, and 7.22 per cent in 1913.

In the past year, therefore, Baltimore & Ohio earned a smaller balance for the common despite almost \$11,000,000 more gross business. And this despite the fact that the Adamson law did not go into effect until half the period had passed, nor did present prices for coal begin to rule until within last three months of the year. And a good many other wage advances have been made during the past six months.

Baltimore & Ohio has been progressing almost steadily in efficient management the past six or eight years. It is still increasing train loads and improving motive power, and has recently eliminated tight places where traffic was pinched by lack of running tracks or adverse grades. Gross is now \$19,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year more than high pre-war record, and earnings on the common stock are lower. These figures make an interesting contrast:

| | Bal. | for com. | on com. |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| June 30 year: Gross | \$122,510,852 | \$10,842,172 | 6.60% |
| 1917 | 111,668,680 | 11,281,659 | 7.41 |
| 1915 | 91,815,797 | 8,385,727 | 5.51 |
| 1914 | 99,164,099 | 6,815,933 | 4.50 |
| 1913 | 103,329,992 | 10,979,360 | 7.22 |

*Partly estimated.

War prosperity has increased gross nearly one-fifth as compared with fiscal year 1915, when first war effects expressed themselves in depression of trade and tonnage. But it has not brought owners' profits up to pre-war level except for one year, and that year only just above pre-war level.

Second half of 1917 will have benefit of rate increases recently allowed, estimated to mean about \$6,000,000 a year to Baltimore & Ohio when fully effective. But they will not amount to \$3,000,000 for December half of 1917. Furthermore, increase in revenue will not be clear addition to surplus for 1917, for further increase in operating expenses over average of 1917 fiscal year is to be reckoned with.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following gives total of common and preferred stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange July, 1914, and at present:

| Industrials: | 1917 | 1914 | Inc. |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------|
| Mfg & misc. | \$7,792,000,000 | \$6,547,000,000 | |
| Railroads | 6,591,000,000 | 6,509,000,000 | |
| Fanks | 124,000,000 | 118,000,000 | |
| Total | \$14,507,000,000 | \$13,174,000,000 | |

Total \$14,507,000,000 | \$13,174,000,000 | |

*Sixteen stocks listed since beginning which have no par value totaled 9,225,721 shares. These stocks were all industrials and amount is not in total listed.

Following gives total of common and preferred stocks listed July, 1914, and at present, also the increase:

| Industrials: | 1917 | 1914 | Inc. |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Mfg and miscellaneous.. | 444 | 356 | 108 |
| Railroads | 187 | 178 | 9 |
| Total | 631 | 514 | 117 |

*All common and preferred stocks with the exception of railroads.

Following gives total of stocks, common and preferred, listed at close of July 30, 1914, and at present:

| 1917 | 1914 | Inc. | |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| Mfg and miscellaneous.. | 444 | 356 | 108 |
| Railroads | 187 | 178 | 9 |
| Total | 631 | 514 | 117 |

Total 631 | 514 | 117 |

*Decrease.

SALES

Jan 1 to July 30
1917 1916

Shares 117,520,100 95,553,684

Bonds \$547,402,900 \$597,527,500

APPRASSEMENTS OF WOOL END

Plan in Force in Various Selling Centers of Australia Carried to Successful Conclusion—Prices Still Rule High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Wool appraisements, which have been held from time to time in the several selling centers, under the Imperial Government Wool Purchase Act, have been completed, the final appraisal commencing June 25. The wool purchase scheme ended automatically on June 25.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 10¢ a share, payable Aug. 10 on stock of record July 31.

The Central Oil & Gas Stove Company of Gardner, Mass., will pay a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock and a dividend of \$4 a share on the common stock.

It will be remembered that the Imperial Government purchased the unwool portion of the 1916-17 Australian wool clip in November, 1916, at the average price of 15½d. a pound on a greasy wool basis. As all wool has not the same intrinsic value, it was found necessary to create a table of clean scoured costs in which there were some 400 types. The work of appraising consisted in apportioning to each owner the value of his wool according to its type and yield.

Catalogues, for the most part, have proved to be very attractive, including a fair proportion of superbly grown clips, for which very high prices have been realized. A fresh record has been established for merino wool, St. Marnocks, from Beaufort, Victoria, being recently appraised at 30¾d. (thirty pence three farthings). The high standard of scoured skin or fellmongered wool has been a feature of the offerings for some time past and continues to show improvement owing to the better length of much of the wool now coming forward.

It was recently announced that the Commonwealth Government had assumed control of the manufacture in Australia of wool tops for export.

From the inception of top-making for export in Australia, Japan has been the largest customer. It now transpires that arrangements have been made to continue contracts with Japan—the contract price being fixed by the Imperial Government for the sale of tops in England. The raw wool issued by the Government to the mills in fulfillment of these contracts will be charged to the mill on the full basis of 15½d. and the profit made by the mill will be divided between itself and the Commonwealth Government, which latter hopes to reimburse itself for the money paid in bounties to the topmakers during past years.

The increasing scarcity of shipping space, with which to carry the exportable surplus of primary products to the markets of the Allies, has led to economies in handling, which will at least insure that the space available in overseas steamers will be utilized to its utmost capacity in deadweight and measurement.

Experiments, in this connection, in so far as wool is concerned, have been attended with marked success. For

some time past attention has been directed to the double dumping of wool bales and the result is that two bales are now being compressed into about 25 cubic feet as compared with 17 cubic feet formerly occupied by a single bale. The double dumping of wool is an innovation incidental to the war; it is a slow business, and in normal times would hardly pay its way, but as it effects a saving of about a 30 per cent economy in space, it has become a general practice in Australia.

Since the outbreak of the war the British Government has always looked with suspicious eyes on the shipment of any valuable wools to American ports, in view of the possibility of some portion of the supplies getting into enemy hands. The entry of America into the war has, however, entirely swept away the British Government's objections on the score of enemy trading. There is a possibility, therefore, of some portion of the Australian wool now in store, going to America. Any shipments will be made under the auspices of the British Government, but the profits arising from the resale will eventually benefit wool-growers when the final distribution of money under the appraisal scheme is made.

Since August, 1914, and prior to her entry into the war America had imported 780,000 bales of Australian and New Zealand wool, and this between the intervals of cargoes. If such imports were permitted to her as a neutral, how much more so should they be now as an ally? Scarce as freight from Australia may be to American ports, it is more plentiful than to other destinations. As there are some 450,000 bales lying in brokers' stores awaiting shipment, any shipments to America would be of inestimable value in clearing stocks, and thus facilitate storage for the ensuing clip.

Though the Government has not yet made any definite announcement on the matter (at the time of writing) it seems to be reasonable to suppose, in view of the present shortage of wool supplies, that the Imperial Government will next season again be anxious to acquire the Australasian clip. It is safe to say that it would be a matter of considerable surprise to those most competent in Australia to form an opinion if auction conditions were reverted to next season.

STEEL—PITTSBURGH COAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Gary, in regard to adjustment of contract for new salary schedule, increasing pay of all salaried employees, starting with 15 per cent for the lowest paid and running to 1½ per cent for the highest paid. This does not affect the 20 per cent bonus, which is continued.

DIVIDENDS

A dividend of 10 per cent on the preferred stock of American Wind Glass Machine Company was declared by directors.

The Southern Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$6 a share, payable Sept. 1 on stock of record Aug. 15.

The General Asphalt Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The National Cloth Suit Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The Blackstone Val Gas & El Co. 15.233 48,545 23

IN THE LIBRARIES

There is to be a war service library week in September or October, the date still to be fixed, under the charge of a widely representative subcommittee of librarians appointed by the committee on war service of the A. L. A. The purpose is to increase the value of library service as an aid in all the economic, business, and industrial questions made prominent by the war. Librarians and all staff members are to be stimulated to augment their knowledge of the problems confronting those who go to the front, and to familiarize themselves with the relative local importance of these problems; they are to be urged to make the greatest effort to obtain all kinds of printed matter on subjects connected with war service and to become themselves familiar with this material in a more than ordinary degree; and by every method of publicity to increase the demand for this special information so that every man, woman and child in each community who can profit by it may be brought within its reach.

The work of the committee as already planned includes book lists on subjects related to the war and the conditions caused by the war; the publication of a program for the individual library to follow in order to get the cooperation of the business organizations by such means as meetings of employees and employers; speakers' exhibits in business houses, etc.; preparation of newspapers and other publicity articles to be used by libraries in local advertising; designing and printing of three-colored posters, numerous placards and possibly poster stickers for the use of libraries and business houses; writing of standardized letter forms that libraries can use to send to pupils and teachers in the local schools; the issue of four or more numbers of a War Service Library Week Bulletin to the libraries of the United States and Canada.

It is recognized that this is an opportunity to prove to the people the practical value of the public library as a patriotic institution, and to render service, such as no other agency can so well supply. The subcommittee will welcome recommendations, and will give out further information. The chairman is Carl H. Milam, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

Several important special collections in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, have been enlarged and others are in process of being better classified and catalogued. Eight books have been added to the Huntington W. Jackson collection on Constitutional Law, which now contains 891 titles. The library uses the fund, however, only as a basis, for 105 of these titles represent all that have been bought out of the fund up to this time.

Dr. Berthold Laufer is now cataloguing the collection of Orientalia purchased by him for the library in 1905. The catalogue will include bibliographical details, in cases where previous catalogues have not printed these, and in all other cases will refer to preceding catalogues. The collection of trade catalogues numbers 4060 pieces, most of them received directly from the firms represented. The Chautauk Collection on Aviation contains 547 books, about 300 pamphlets, and 2000 clippings. This library, in issuing its annual report, says that its donors continue to increase in number. Gifts during the past year amount to \$844 volumes and 16,224 pamphlets from 4291 donors.

New Zealand apparently has found useful the system of the Public Library of Buffalo, N. Y., judging by a communication from John Barr, chief librarian of the city of Auckland, who writes to Walter Brown, librarian, at Buffalo, as follows:

"The question of instituting the Buffalo system of public school and public library cooperation has for some time been engaging the attention of his worship the Mayor of Auckland and the library committee, and at a recent meeting it was decided to adopt the system here. I have been requested to prepare a report on the system, and should be glad if you could supply me with whatever literature or information you can on the subject. No doubt you are aware that the system is in operation in Wellington, N. Z., and I am leaving shortly to investigate its workings there."

During nine months of the past year the total delivery of books to children from the circulation department of the New York Public Library was 3,796,588. Between 50 and 60 reading clubs for the older boys meet at the branch libraries, and from November to May the children gather at many of the branches for the story hour. The library also works with schools and museums, recognizing that work for the children means much more than the maintenance of children's rooms and the circulation of children's books.

Boston Public Library is on the alert in keeping its lists of books on special topics up to date by second editions. The selected list of books on national defense and kindred subjects, issued on April 12, was reissued with additions on May 19; and a selected list of books on domestic production and conservation of food, came out in a second enlarged edition on July 19, in connection with an excellent food conservation exhibit held that week.

Minneapolis Public Library sends out a second edition of its list of Books for New Americans, published in 1916, which has proved to be a good working tool. A few changes and additions have been made.

The United States Bureau of Education has prepared the following list of books for consecutive reading by those who, in this time of national crisis, wish to obtain clear and correct information of the forces, ideas

and events which have gone to make up the history of the nation:

"European Background of American History," Cheney; "The Colonies," Thwaite; "Montcalm and Wolfe," Parkman; "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," Fiske; "Beginnings of New England," Fiske; "Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times," Fisher; "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," Fiske; "The American Revolution," Fiske; "The American Revolution," Lecky, edited by Woodburn; "Story of the Revolution," Lodge; "Critical Periods of American History," Fiske; "Henry Clay," Schurz; "Life of George Washington," Woodrow Wilson; "Rise of the New West," Turner; "Winning of the United States," Bogart; "Division and Reunion," Woodrow Wilson; "The Lower South in American History," Brown; "Abraham Lincoln," Morse; "Reconstruction: Political and Economic," Dunning; "National Problems (1884-1887)," Dewey; "America as a World Power," Latane; "America in Ferment," Haworth.

Commissioner P. P. Claxton says that the home education division of the bureaus will, upon application, supply blanks for registration and directions for following this course of reading, which is intended for home and individual use rather than class work, and that the bureaus will issue certificates to those who fulfill the requirements.

The books are such as most public libraries already contain, and libraries having call for books for this purpose which are not on their shelves, can easily procure them. To make this plan known and to cooperate in it with the bureau of education is one of the peculiar opportunities that the time is opening up to the public library.

ITALY'S PROSPECTS VIEWED IN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In a long statement in the Senate on the agricultural position and prospects for the country, Signor Raineri, Minister of Agriculture, dealt principally with the question of sugar, agricultural exports, the problem of providing sufficient wood for the needs of the country, and of the supply of cereals and forage. After reviewing the whole question of the consumption of sugar and the difficulties which attended it, Signor Raineri said that for his part he had promoted the cultivation of beetroot to such an extent that he hoped next year the country would not need to import sugar. The problem of the provision of sufficient firewood was extremely serious. To the rate of consumption in times of peace, 20 million of quintals used by the army must now be added, and the diminution in the importation of coal had increased the use of wood as well as of lignite. The woods of the country must provide 250,000,000 quintals a year, but there came difficulties in the way of shortage of labor, and of transport. The committee which had been considering the question of the provision of combustibles had greatly increased the production of lignite, and the task of providing the country with wood for burning had also been confided to them. The Gove men was especially concerned with the question of the provision of wood for burning for the use of the poorer classes of the population. The supply of wood for constructive purposes also presented grave difficulties. Before the war, two millions of cubic feet were imported annually, principally from Austria, whereas now, only a limited amount could be obtained from Switzerland. Recourse had been had to the forests of Venetia and Tuscany and to the more distant woods of Sia. The Minister reviewed the scheme of the British Prime Minister for the encouragement of agriculture and the production of a larger quantity of cereals in the United Kingdom and the measures which have been adopted in Italy, drawing a comparison in favor of the latter. The agriculturists, he added, would be assisted by the Institute of Agrarian Credit, labor would be augmented by the use of prisoners of war, of whom 65,000 were at present working on the land and from whose employment no difficulties had arisen. Review a publication devoted to the liquor interests, calles attention in a late issue to a number of instances where vineyardists are carrying out the substitution of crops in a satisfactory way.

Not only are the wine and beer industries of California seeking to save themselves from the fate of complete prohibition in 1918 by severing their alliance with the saloon interests, but the wine interests are also throwing anchors to windward by taking steps to supplant their wine grape vineyards with other crops. A remarkable feature of this movement however is the fact that the liquor interests are now acknowledging that these lands can be profitably used for other purposes, a point that has never been granted in any of the previous campaigns. The Wholesalers and Retailers' Review a publication devoted to the liquor interests, calles attention in a late issue to a number of instances where vineyardists are carrying out the substitution of crops in a satisfactory way.

The Citizens' Union in New York City, which issues reports of examinations made by it into the legislative records of representatives from that city at Albany, has given clean bills to six Republicans and five Democratic State senators, and found two Republicans and nine Democrats wanting. The judgments were based on the attitude of the senators toward measures affecting New York City, and it is pointed out that there was considerable opposition, in the last Senate, to the Mitchel fusion administration.

GERMAN MEASURES IN POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to the German press one of the latest decrees of the Governor-General of Warsaw is to the effect that 50 per cent of the money received by Poles by way of payment for goods requisitioned by the German authorities must be invested in communal loans with a view to repairing the finances of the commune. A further decree will be issued shortly ordering every one to contribute to these compulsory loans in proportion to their wealth. The amounts thus advanced are to be repaid three years after the conclusion of peace. A further communication from Warsaw announces that in view of the difficulties of the food supply the municipal authorities have decided, with the organizing and financing assistance of the bourgeoisie, to transfer to the country that section of the poorer population which is unable adequately to support itself. These people are to be distributed among the smaller towns and villages, where food is easier to procure, or settled on the land itself in the hope that they will thus find it less difficult to make a living.

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POLITICAL NOTES

North Dakota's former Governor, L. B. Hanna of Fargo, who did not succeed in defeating Porter J. McCumber for renomination last year, principally because memories of Ford's peace ship, in whose passenger list Mr. Hanna was the only Governor, were too fresh in the minds of the people, probably will enter the race again next year, this time opposing Asle J. Lodge; "Critical Periods of American History," Fiske; "Henry Clay," Gronna. Hanna is an astute politician who has inherited some of the political acumen of his uncle, Marcus A. Hanna. It is freely admitted, even by partisan enemies, that he gave North Dakota a good administration, and his work as chairman of the State committee in charge of the Liberty Loan has popularized him with that large section of the North Dakota citizenry who appreciate patriotic efficiency.

Woman suffragists, in calling attention to the fact that 8,557,308 is the total voting strength of the women of the United States, says that of the 41 legislatures that have convened, or are scheduled to convene, in 1917, 13 have already taken favorable action; seven, North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska, have passed presidential suffrage; five, Vermont, Indiana, North Dakota, Arkansas (at primaries) and Nebraska, have passed municipal suffrage measures; six, Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, New York, South Dakota and Maine, have passed constitutional amendment measures. In New York and Maine the measure goes to the voters this autumn. In Oklahoma and South Dakota it goes to the voters in 1918. In Iowa and North Dakota the measures must pass the next Legislature before the voters get them. Florida's Legislature, which convened in April, has suffrage measures before it. Georgia's Legislature, which convenes in June, "still has a chance," say the suffragists, "to distinguish itself on the suffrage question."

There is talk in the Washington Heights section of New York City of forming a tenants' association to support candidates for the Legislature who will advocate a standard lease, making it easier for the tenant to enforce his rights. Recently a municipal court decision allowed three tenants reductions on their rent because the owners did not supply adequate heat.

Mayor Mitchel of New York City started on his vacation without intimating whether he would be a candidate for reelection on the fusion ticket. In the last city campaign he was an early and late candidate, but for some reason best known to himself he has hesitated to announce his plans in connection with the election next November. Meanwhile the leader of the Kings County Republicans has joined with others of the G. O. P. in a movement to test public sentiment in regard to a straight Republican candidate for Mayor, rather than the Republican-Fusion ticket upon which Mr. Mitchel was elected. Supreme Court Justice Crosey is the man discussed for the Republican candidacy, and the discussion is a matter of complete unconcern to the Mayor, according to his own statement. Some of the Republican leaders already approached by the Kings County chairman have rejected the proposition, declaring that they cannot go against fusion without discrediting themselves. Tammany would smile on a straight Republican campaign, for it would increase Tammany's chances of riding into City Hall on the waves ruffled by discord among its opponents.

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MILITARY PROBLEM IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—"The combination of the duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India and Military Member of Council cannot adequately be performed by any one man in time of war, and the existing organization is at once over-centralized at its head, and cumbrous in its duality below." The above is one of the statements made by the Mesopotamia Commission. Previously to the difference between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon in 1905 there was, on the Vice-Roy's Council, a military member who was the adviser of the Viceroy. Proposals made by the Commander-in-Chief were liable to be thrown out on the advice of this military member; that is to say, a man who had never held a high command could, if he did not agree with the schemes of the Commander-in-Chief, overthrow them. That, it will readily be understood, was an impossible position for Lord Kitchener and he refused to accept it. The result was that the British Government upheld him and Lord Curzon resigned. Lord Kitchener then became Military Member of Council, as well as Commander-in-Chief, thereby creating a situation now said to be the result of one man to the detriment of the Empire.

That strategists of the liquor forces of the United States are planning some new movement in the hope of checking the prohibition onslaught is evidenced by statements made in the liquor press in various parts of the country. The Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review, of San Francisco, which is devoted to the liquor industry, after reviewing the steady encroachment of the prohibition forces upon "wet" territory, says: "So if California is to be saved from the blight caused by prohibition something will have to be done which is entirely and radically different from anything which has ever been done before." While this publication does not intimate what this new movement will be another liquor publication suggests a Nation-wide forward movement all along the line—in other words the assuming of the initiative by the "wets." This publication says: "Detroit, Denver, Portland, Spokane, Seattle! They have been taken from us. So

the time has come when it is possible to capture the larger cities by capturing the states. If we are going to stay in business it will be by the force of our united efforts, and in no other way. The public shows no change in heart. There is no indication that the prohibition forces are weakening. They are growing stronger. The recent election must be our battle-cry. It is now up to us and nobody else. Unless we carry our message all over this great land, there will be one unbroken stretch of hot sand from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande."

Henry W. Dodge, Public Service Commissioner in New York State, has resigned to become a bridge engineer with General Pershing's forces. Mr. Dodge set an example in these words: "As my education and experience have especially fitted me for such a post I feel in this time of need that I owe to the State."

AFTER-WAR TRADE PLANS IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Probably since the days of the conferences, councils and pourparlers which led up to the confederation of the provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, no more vital issue has ever faced the people of the country than that of the present moment. Eliminating the division of parties, the divisions within divisions, the splitting of hairs, the great issue which faces Canada today, is still Canada continue in the war by means of the conscription of the country's manhood, or shall she be the first country to "sink" from the Allies, to quote Sir Clifford Sloane's recent expression.

Putting the thing into a nutshell, it is Quebec, headed by the French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, against the rest of Canada. That this is the position of affairs, an analysis of the voting on the third reading of the Military Service Bill amply substantiates. The measure was passed by a majority of 58, the figures being: for the bill 102, and against 44. Only 10 English-speaking members voted with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who stood against conscription.

Everything points to a breaking up of parties as they have hitherto been constructed. Two pregnant meetings will be held in the course of a few days, the one in the East and the other in the Far West, or, more correctly speaking, Middle West of the Dominion, Winnipeg. Both profess to be "win-the-war" meetings, and while that to be held at Toronto is open to politicians of all colors or none, but who intend to place country before party, the caucus at Winnipeg which will be opened on Aug. 7 is for Liberals only.

It is this meeting about which the curiosity of the general public is the more intensely aroused, as a section of those who will take part in the proceedings is plainly out for the bill 102, and against 44. Only 10 English-speaking members voted with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who stood against conscription.

In view of the continual industrial conditions which in their incidence provide a big wage in each State or district of the Commonwealth in relation to the cost of living therein ascertained on a fixed standard of living, it is necessary that a more scientific system of dealing with same should be adopted throughout the Commonwealth, and therefore it is recommended that an expert interstate board be appointed to investigate and yearly fix the basic wage, leaving the constituted authorities in each State to add the value for skill or special conditions to the several classes of occupations."

IRISH GIRL GUIDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Some 350 girl guides, who are organized on the lines of the Boy Scouts, gathered in Lord Iveagh's grounds for the annual competition for Lady Wright's challenge shield for the company attaining the highest proficiency in first aid, stretcher drill, company drill and signaling. The proceedings clearly showed the value of the movement in stimulating a girl's interest and ambition, bringing out her abilities and emphasizing the value of discipline. The competition is an open one though on this occasion only Dublin and district were represented, viz., by Zion Church, Harold's Cross, St. Peter's First Blackrock, Adelaide Road, First St. Anne's and First G. F. S. In addition to the items of display open to competition, exhibitions of jumping and Swedish drill were also given. At the conclusion the companies were inspected by Miss Rachel Mahaffy (vice-president), who was accompanied by Sir Clifford Sloane, the County Commissioner. The inspection was followed by a march past, smartly carried out. The first three places in the competition were taken by Zion Church, Harold Cross and First Dublin. Miss Mahaffy in a short address said that if they tackled their life's work in the same spirit as they tackled their work as girl guides, they would be a help and strength to their country and the Empire.

MILITARY PROBLEM IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—"The combination of the duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India and Military Member of Council cannot adequately be performed by any one man in time of war, and the existing organization is at once over-centralized at its head, and cumbrous in its duality below." The above is one of the statements made by the Mesopotamia Commission. Previously to the difference between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon in 1905 there was, on the Vice-Roy's Council, a military member who was the adviser of the Viceroy. Proposals made by the Commander-in-Chief were liable to be thrown out on the advice of this military member; that is to say, a man who had never held a high command could, if he did not agree with the schemes of the Commander-in-Chief, overthrow them. That, it will readily be understood, was an impossible position for Lord Kitchener and he refused to accept it. The result was that the British Government upheld him and Lord Curzon resigned. Lord Kitchener then became Military Member of Council, as well as Commander-in-Chief, thereby creating a situation now said to be the result of one man to the detriment of the Empire.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier steadily opposes Conscription—Two Important Meetings Pending

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Four new senators have been appointed to the Canadian upper chamber, of whom two are at present members of the lower House, namely, Mr. Richard Blain, the Conservative member for Peel County, Ontario, and Mr. J. H. Fisher of Brantford, also in the Province of Ontario. The other two are Mr. D. O. Lepesker, chairman of the Quebec Board of Harbor Commissioners and L. McMeans, K. C., a well-known barrister of Winnipeg, Man. There are now only five vacancies in the Senate, three in Ontario and two in Quebec and these, it is expected, will be filled in the course of the next few days.

POLITICAL ISSUE IS MORE CLEARLY SEEN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Surrounded by the British lion and the cubs, representing the colonies, a great figure of Canada towering 25 feet high, will be poised above the roof of the Manufacturers Building at the Canadian National Exhibition. The group is to be called "The Spirit of Canada," the central figure standing behind a khaki-clad, fully-equipped soldier whom she appears to be urging on to battle, the lion and clubs standing tense and eager to join the fray. Miss Francis Loring, a Toronto sculptress and a number of assistants are now working upon the group.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES' FUTURE

"The English-Speaking Peoples." Their Future Relations and Joint International Obligations. By George Louis Beer, sometime lecturer in European history at Columbia University, etc. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.50 net.

In the course of a speech delivered on Feb. 7, 1917, Mr. Bonar Law stated: "The German Emperor has become a great Empire-builder, but it is not his Empire that he is building." The vision that impelled this utterance was the unfolding of the mighty potentialities within the British colonies themselves, which their unprecedented response to the demands of their mother country had revealed. That a readjustment of the British Empire would be necessary at the conclusion of the war was then a foregone conclusion, for this intimate cooperation of the daughter states would weld that Empire into a more and more united whole, and would assuredly demand its rightful recognition.

Mr. Lloyd George, when speaking at the Imperial War Council in London, late in 1916, said in effect: "I regard this council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Empire." Indeed the very calling of this Imperial Cabinet was a momentous step, for it meant that for the first time in history India and the dominions were summoned to the councils of the Imperial Government, not merely in an advisory but in an executive capacity. In other words, the dominions are no longer looked upon as daughter states, but rather as sister nations; loyalty must henceforth therefore be expressed not to the mother country, but to the Empire as a whole. That this problem will not be one of the least confronting Great Britain after peace negotiations have been concluded, may be surmised from Lord Rosebery's words about the "arduous efforts" of a future peace conference, when he referred to "the almost more gigantic task of reorganizing the British Empire." Yet that problem must be solved.

In the United States today, Americans, in an ever-increasing number, are coming to realize that a policy of future isolation for the country is fraught with the gravest perils, while this recent development of the British Empire has rendered such an Anglo-American alliance as was proposed in '98 by Joseph Chamberlain utterly out of the question. It is the endeavor of Mr. Bee, to explain the advisability and necessity of a cooperative democratic alliance of all English-speaking people, from which may possibly in time be developed some new type of permanent political association, to insure and to safeguard the lasting peace of the world.

There is a story extant that Bismarck once was asked: "What is the greatest political fact of modern times?" His answer was: "The inherited and permanent fact that North America speaks English." But that report authentic or not, it yet remains that the United States is not only a body politic, whose structure and cultural life springs from British origins that have determined the entire course of its evolution, but also that it has always been and still is, an English-speaking country, and this vital fact implies more than at first sight appears. That is to say, although the population of the country is composed of many European strains, there is an essential and most telling unity in so far as the Caucasian native-born elements are concerned. This is the unity of language, and it has given to these Caucasians, born in the United States, a common bond of thought and aim, which does not differ in essentials from that of the other English-speaking peoples. So true indeed is this that the son of an emigrant into the United States finds himself at home in Canada, or Australia, or Great Britain, while he is very likely to find a dejected stranger, should he roam back to his own ancestral gates in Continental Europe.

The honor of priority of publication of his poems belongs to Charles Sangster, who for this reason has been called the father of Canadian poetry. He was a poet born, but his natural bent was hampered by a lack of education and but limited reading. For his opportunities he achieved notably and almost from the first he was regarded by writers in Britain, in the United States, and in Canada as a poet of no mean order. But to Charles Mair, whose work was published about ten years later than Sangster's, is generally accorded the distinction of being the first of the poets of the nature school. He was, that is to say, the first to deal with Canadian nature in the manner of Keats and the other classic poets and without doubt he played an important part in influencing the verse of Lampson and the elder Roberts. Charles Mair and Isabella Valencia Crawford, whose best work was written in the early '80s of last century, were the first to raise the standard of Canadian poetry to greatness.

Mr. Garvin has selected for this book some 50 poems with their representative poems. The extracts given are preceded in each case by a short biographical sketch and a few critical notes culled from a large variety of sources. There is a wide divergence of style and quality exemplified, but there is little that has not distinct merit. Perhaps Bliss Carman rises to greater heights as a nature poet than any other of his Canadian brothers. His strength and versatility are unquestionable, and it must surely be only a matter of time before he is generally recognized as possessing a really remarkable genius. Excelling Carman, however, in point of forceful vigor and genuine and fervid poetic energy, though not equaling him in imaginative diction, is George Frederick Cameron.

The work is one of more than common interest, and will appeal to a large class of readers.

proposed association, if the alliance is to work the greatest good to the world. Thus can one dimly discern the vague outlines of some new and unprecedented form of political association which, though preserving to each part its full freedom, will yet permanently unite them, not only for the defense of their own common civilization and its ideals, but also in support of the liberty of all who shall ever be threatened by the sword of those who worship at the shrine of power in arms. Then, perchance, will be realized Wordsworth's vision:

"We may be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake; the faith and
morals hold
That Milton held."

AN ANTHOLOGY OF POETS OF CANADA

"Canadian Poets and Poetry." Chosen and edited by John W. Garvin, B. A. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$3 net.

Scarcely a generation ago a well-known Ontario educator publicly asserted that Canada would never have a worthy national literature until the country had freed itself from its colonial shackles. As this prophecy is reviewed in retrospect, it is seen to have been particularly unfortunate, because at the actual time of utterance half a score of Canadian poets already were "fingerling the chords." And today, while Canada is justly prouder than ever before that it forms an integral part of the British Empire, a school of verse has arisen within its borders which would be no discredit to the literary genius of any other civilized people.

Moreover, the criticism of Judge Longley that "most of the poetry of our day seems to have buried itself in obscurity," is by no means applicable to the Muse of Canada. Good artistry and clarity of diction pervade its utterances, and endow it with a freshness and a spontaneity which bespeak a true spirit of national independence. Some have thought that a poet's claim to renown rests solely on a mastery of outward form or technique, on a skill in phraseology, or on emphasis and sonority of verse. Important these features of the poet's art unquestionably are—and essential to success—but this outward shell is valueless unless it clothes a something greater than itself. Do the poems spring from the heart? What is their theme? Whence is derived their inspiration? The answer to these questions must be the criterion of Canadian poetry. Thus, it is not the fact that much of this verse from the soil of Canada is highly imaginative and descriptive, nor yet that some is even profoundly reflective, that would accord it greatness. Rather it is the mainspring of that style which should be emphasized, for words without body are of little worth. Hence it is especially good to find that the Dominion's poetry is both refined and elevated in its general tone, and that its themes are cognate to the phrasing. Some might think that the European war would have blighted this growing spring, but it has only served to advance its growth, for hand in hand with the devastating tendencies of war has come a renaissance of poetry. Thus, though this school of verse drew its first breath from a simple love of nature, as youth has grown to manhood the primitive inspiration also has matured. With the shedding of the country's blood a more intense interest in human and divine relationships has been aroused, almost perforce, in the consciousness of the people. Therefore, the brotherhood of man and man's kinship with God are found at the motifs of many of the later poems. As Tennyson has written: "Divine dissatisfaction and suffering are the altar stairs whereby genius develops and bears goodly fruits." Truly the poetic conception which springs from the understanding which records a higher vision and a deeper realization of life must be assertive, dogmatic, contentious and sensitive to criticism.

When the critic comes to account for the failure of many of the earliest of the authors of the United States to leave any adequate record behind them, either in the form of fiction or in diaries or in journals, of the seething life of social adjustment which was going on in the colonies, and in the new nation, he often has to attribute it to reasons quite other than those which influenced Cooper. With many of the writers it was due to a greater interest in things heavenly than earthly. Their main intellectual interests were theological and metaphysical and not sociological or economic. As politicians they were more concerned with the form of government and preservation of political rights than they were with the ends of government and with social justice. Besides, ethical standards of church law and social conventions forbade anything like frank description of actual conditions of life in communities in homes. Both Poe and Hawthorne ventured tentatively to challenge the temper of the time, and suffered the penalties of their temerity. Even to this hour it is not the desire of many Americans to have the truth told, if it is unpleasant to contemplate; and a majority of the publishers of books and periodicals keep this fact in mind. It was not until Miss Mary E. Wilkins came to write frankly of the rural life of the country that certain great highways from Samson on the Black Sea to Bagdad. To the author roads have a romance, the feeling of which he communicates to his readers, but the Bagdad road in particular had for him an irresistible attraction, for upon it he saw the "highway life of a wide eastern country devoid of railways; strange wheeled vehicles, caravans, peasants, beggars, gypsies, smugglers, soldiers, dervishes, prisoners in chains. All that I heard and saw made me wish to go farther, to go southward across the mountains till at last I should come to Syria and the Mediterranean." Wherever Mr. Childs goes he takes the reader with him and shows him how to enjoy travel on a road.

In "The United States and the War," published by Allen & Unwin, G. V. Sedges takes as his theme the attitude of President Wilson, which has been generally misunderstood by Englishmen. In 1914 the President, he maintains, was not prepared to abandon America's traditional policy of isolation from European affairs. From the outbreak of the war it took him some time to see the trend of events, but once he had grasped it he seized "upon every event of the war to drive home his lesson; he set before the people of the United States a new purpose; he drove home their ancient idealisms and demanded that they be realized. But the direction of his work was simply and solely to prepare the United States for war."

Whatever Cooper's limitations as a man and as a social chronicler, his high art as a story-teller remains. Like Poe, he has always been rated higher by Europeans than by his own countrymen. Balzac and Turgeneff were not amateur critics, and they paid him homage as one who had taught them much about the art of narrative and imaginative reconstruction of past periods of history. Cooper achieved a triumph where many men fail. He made classics for both adults and youth. The Boy Scout of 1917 and his father alike fall under the spell of "The Last of the Mohicans." You cannot say the same of Hawthorne's Cooper's closest competitor in this field, history. But Francis Parkman, like Fenimore Cooper, was a fine stylist, with a graphic touch, a love of adventure and the capacity to visualize

the combat of man with nature and of the Caucasian and the Red Indian in the early stages of colonization of North America. There was no aroma of the pedant's study about Parkman's depiction of the invasion of Canada by the French and the interchange of amity and enmity between aborigines and invaders and between Saxon and Gaul. He had personally visited the yet wild, or partially civilized, regions over which the contending hosts had marched. Champlain and Nicolleto were to him as real personages as the Mathers and Endicots of the Puritan commonwealth, where his own forebears grew up. Consequently, he wrote history as if it were romance. Just as Cooper wrote romance as if it were history.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

With the recent publication of a volume giving the history of Cooperstown, N. Y., much new light has been shed upon the environment in which James Fenimore Cooper grew up and lived most of the time that he was in the United States. It renews the impression which never should be allowed to fade from memory of the baronial and feudal aspects of society in the State of New York to be found well on into the Nineteenth Century, and especially noticeable in regions along the Hudson between Manhattan and Albany, and from Albany west in the mid-tier of the interior counties. Neither New England on the east, nor Pennsylvania in the south nor Ohio on the west had such large estates, such retinues of servants, and such assumed superiority of individuals over the mass of pioneer settlers as the Dutch patroons displayed, or as individuals like Sir William Johnson and William Cooper asserted.

Considering then the structure of society in which Young Cooper was reared, it was not surprising that he found in Sir Walter Scott and the sort of fiction Scott produced the partial, if not complete, model for his own work. He became a romanticist because he grew up in a community which fostered the romantic conception of life, one where adventure was normal part of the people's existence, where the will of a great landowner—his father—was practically the law. The realism that democracy, social propaganda, debates on issues of justice and liberty, and other phases of community life in a diversified town bring today, did not exist for him. He sought his subjects as an author in the clash between the aborigines and the settlers or in the stirring life of the sea, and not in the tragedies and comedies of his neighbors' lives. And he did this despite the fact, as this latest book on Cooperstown shows, that he was surrounded by human beings that a Scott or a Balzac or popular novelist of today would have reveled in depicting, so individual, angular, peculiar, comic and eccentric were many of them. Scott, for all he was a romanticist, most of them martyred by the war, are Belgians. They speak of what they have known and loved and this is a good recommendation for the series. These monographs on Belgian towns, most of them martyred by the war, are by Emile Verhaeren. E. Dumont-Wilden is published by Van Delft. The authors of these monographs on Belgian towns, most of them martyred by the war, are Belgians. They speak of what they have known and loved and this is a good recommendation for the series. Antwerp, Malines, and Lierre were done by Emile Verhaeren. E. Dumont-Wilden is responsible for Brussels. He has also contributed an historical and artistic description of Louvain. To M. Pierre Nothomb falls Bruges, and Ghent and the tragic cities of Ypres, Nieuport, and Dixmude. Jules Destre discourses of the Walloon towns. Each of the little books is illustrated by good photographic reproductions.

"Un pâtre du Cantal," by P. Besson, is written by a shepherd of Auvergne with love of nature and a power of describing it not unworthy of a Fabre.

"Dans les remous de la bataille," by Madame Isabelle Raimbaud, is the story of the flight of a population before the invaders. Madame Raimbaud left the Ardennes with her family and took refuge in Rheims. She was there during the German occupation and the arrival of the French troops. She writes simply, but her narrative is moving in the extreme.

Mme. la Vicomtesse de Roquette-Buisson has translated a delightful story of a child, the author of which is Carl Spitteler, the famous Swiss author who has stood so courageously for the cause of France in German Switzerland. The French title of the book is "Les Petites Misogynes."

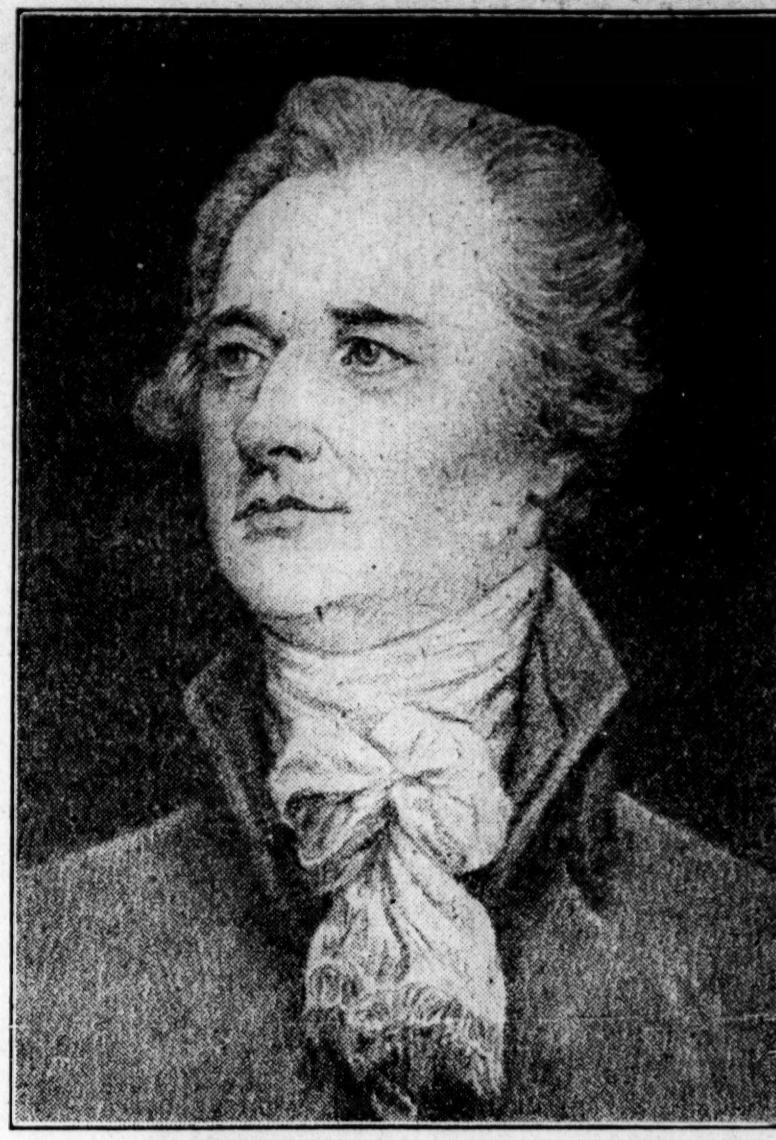
ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—In "The Intermixture of Races in Asia Minor," published for the British Academy by Humphrey Milford, Sir William M. Ramsay presents to his readers a picture of Asia Minor as a country in which races are so indeterminate that it is impossible to construct an ethnographical map of it. To partition the country satisfactorily is therefore made a very difficult task, for no lines of nationality can be said to exist. The book is a reprint of a paper read before the British Academy.

In "The United States and the War," published by Allen & Unwin, G. V. Sedges takes as his theme the attitude of President Wilson, which has been generally misunderstood by Englishmen. In 1914 the President, he maintains, was not prepared to abandon America's traditional policy of isolation from European affairs. From the outbreak of the war it took him some time to see the trend of events, but once he had grasped it he seized "upon every event of the war to drive home his lesson; he set before the people of the United States a new purpose; he drove home their ancient idealisms and demanded that they be realized. But the direction of his work was simply and solely to prepare the United States for war."

"Progress and History" is the title of a series of essays arranged and edited by F. G. Marvin, and published by the Oxford University Press. The editor contributes essays on "The Idea of Progress" and "Science," and Principal La P. Jackson one upon "Moral Progress." All the essays in the volume, which is a sequel to "The Unity of Western Civilization," published two years ago, are by well-known writers.

"My Life and Work" is the title given to Edmund K. Muspratt, who was at one time pro-chancellor of Liverpool University, to his autobiography, which is published by John Lane. Muspratt was a pupil of Pestalozzi in the days when a chemical laboratory was a great rarity. It was not till the middle of the Nineteenth Century that the Pharmaceutical Society and the Royal College of Chemistry



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from "Alexander Hamilton," by William S. Culbertson. Yale University Press, publishers.

Alexander Hamilton, from a painting by John Trumbull, in the School of the Fine Arts, Yale University

AMERICAN NOTES

A brilliant and humanistic study of the old-fashioned farm life of the United States will be found in Grant Showerman's "A Country Chronicle."

S. Earle Purinton has written an appreciation of "Petain, the Prepared," one of the ablest of the French army's generals. Gen. Leonidas Wood writes the "Foreword."

The prevailing ideal in Frederick J. Gould's "British Education After the War," published by Watts, is "Service." The author, who is an advocate of coeducation and small classes, pleads for "organization of sincerity and originality," and he strives to show that "service of family, country and empire, based on industry, inspired by history, and perpetually mindful of the claims of the larger circle of humanity, should be the objective of educationists."

One of the first acts of the new Russian Government when it gets thoroughly established, no doubt, will be negotiation with the United States of a new copyright treaty. The interchange of literature between the two countries has increased so much during the past decade or two that failure to provide protective legislation for authors is depriving them of much income. Books, music and dramatic material will be protected.

A Chicago publishing house is issuing 30 speeches and 32 documents of state spoken and written by President Wilson.

The prize of \$100 offered by the publishers of William McFee's novel "Casuals of the Sea" for the best critical essay on the same went to Prof. William Follett of Brown University. The detailed reminiscences of former Ambassador Gerard at the capital of Germany during the period 1914-1917 will appear soon in serial form in the Philadelphia Ledger, prior to publication in book form.

Chicago's woman essayist, Miss Edith Wyatt, has sent forth another collection of studies of authors in a volume entitled "Great Companions."

"Saving and Investing Money" is the subject of a little book by Thomas E. Sanders, published by the Thrift Publishers, Racine, Wis. This timely topic is interestingly discussed by the author, who essays to give 10 lessons in thrift, and how to acquire thrifty habits. Some good advice on investments is included in the volume.

The Marietta Historical Commission has begun the publication of some of the important documents of the Ohio Commission, that shed light on the New England invasion of the Northwest.

"A History of Williston Seminary" by Joseph Henry Sawyer, with an introduction by Henry Mather Tyler, has been published by the trustees of that institution on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary, which was celebrated at the same time as the fifty-first anniversary as a teacher of its principal, the author of the history. While not one of the oldest of the New England academies, Williston is noted for having done for earlier generations under private endowment what is now done so generally in public schools. But it has a fine record of service, with funds largely contributed by the Williston family resident in Easthampton, the wealth of which came from one of the earliest button-making industries of the country. The sociologist and student of religion as well as the educator will find in this volume material for reconstruction in imagination of the life of New England, during the Nineteenth Century.

The so-called "University Library," edited by Charles Dudley Warner, and to be found in many libraries of persons not prone to buy this sort of encyclopedic book, has been revised and brought down to date. One hundred new authors have been included.

AN INTERPRETATION OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

"Alexander Hamilton." An essay. By William S. Culbertson, Ph. D. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. \$1 net.

There is more than occasionally noticeable among a certain class of people a tendency habitually to disparage the motives and aims of any public character whom they may happen to have chosen as a fitting subject for their declamation, while another class will as often unaloquently praise every policy or even minor activity of their favorites, refusing persistently to see the most glaring flaw or fault. It is, therefore, with pleasure that one reads an essay written with the intention of interpreting, solely from the standpoint of his own papers and public utterances, the life work of so great an American as Alexander Hamilton. Indeed, such an attempt is doubly welcome, because it not only helps to show the influence which has been exerted over our modern problems by the fundamental issues that were met and solved in the first years of the Union's existence, but it also reawakens a profound sense of gratitude for the courage and wisdom exemplified by those great statesmen in laying so broadly their foundation stones of policy.

This essay by Dr. Culbertson won the John A. Porter prize at Yale University in 1910. It gives the impression of being very carefully elaborated and compiled in a thoroughly scholarly manner. Throughout its pages the author emphasizes the central thought of Hamilton's life and work, namely nationalism, and he insists that it is the failure to grasp this fundamental characteristic of his political and economic thinking that has caused even many of his extreme partisans as well as his bitter enemies to misinterpret his actions.

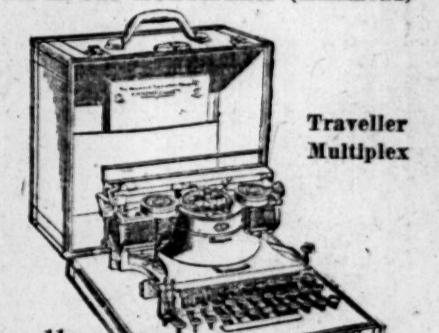
It is perhaps unavoidable in such a treatise as this one that the author should quote somewhat freely from his model's writings and from the studies and opinions of others along the same line. Indeed, the prolific quotations indicate a vast amount of most intensive reading, but they also necessarily impart to the essay somewhat the character of a mere compilation. Some of the sentiments thus quoted sound strangely modern and others almost unbelievably antiquated. For instance, when urging the necessity of the people being "neither Greek nor Trojan, but American," it might be a later-day President who was speaking, but when as a stalwart opponent of the westward march of progress and settlement, he argues that it is detrimental to the true and best ideal of nationalism, one stops to marvel that the century has truly brought abundant changes.

Dr. Culbertson specifically states that he has avoided either biography or history, and the reader who should dip into these pages with the hope of finding therein a narrative of historical events would be sorely disappointed. One might rather describe the essay as an attempt to discover the mainspring of Hamilton's policy from an intimate discussion of his theory or society. It is not therefore as a prejudiced adherent or as a biased opponent of Hamilton's public acts that Dr. Culbertson writes, but rather, as he himself says: "This essay is addressed to those who are interested in knowing the relation of Hamilton to one of the great historic movements of the Nineteenth Century."

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The Valley of Decision

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE manner in which the human mind ordinarily arrives at its decisions, clearly indicates the universal need of a demonstrable understanding of divine Principle. Some question arises to be determined on one side or the other. The human mind indolently evades the mental toil necessary to gain the guidance of Principle; and, willing to lean upon anything appreciable to the senses, it asks advice of this one or that one, and ends by basing its decision upon the evidence of material sense. This accounts for the necessity of revising many decisions which, although they are supposed to have settled a given question, are found, because of their false basis, to have settled nothing at all, unless it be the certain multiplication of questions that must follow after a wrong decision.

The metaphysics of Christian Science show that decisions, instead of mastering questions or conditions external to consciousness, as they are supposed to do, are actually processes of thought which master the consciousness which arrives at the decision; that outward conditions are subject to the concepts held by the human mind, and that decision can only determine whether a right or a wrong concept shall prevail in thought. "Your decisions," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 392 of *Science and Health*, "will master you, whichever direction they take." Decision is literally the cutting off or the cutting short of debate or questioning; and the individual development of the spiritual quality of resolution "that endures to the end," depends exactly upon the habitual tendency of consciousness to cut short the arguments of personal sense; else its inclination toward the evil and unreal excludes from consciousness the true reasoning based upon divine Principle, which therefore leads to harm.

In the absolute reality of being, and there is no other being, there is but one right way. There can be no question or argument, for all is settled, complete, perfect, resting upon divine

Principle. There is no contest to be terminated, no uncertainty to be dispelled by certainty, since the dualism of right and wrong is unknown to divine Mind and its idea. Divine Mind holds and unfolds every activity in the perfect order and unity of good. No mistake can occur, for the reason that no idea can be separated from its Principle.

On the plane of human belief or unreality there seems to be just the opposite condition. Because the human mind is constantly depressed by a sense of uncertainty, or by the inevitable results of its wrong choice, there are, as the prophet Joel declared, "Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision." In the ratio, however, that spiritual sense guides consciousness to grasp something of the underlying Principle of true being, the certainty of good, the unreality of evil, as it cuts off the arguments of the unreal material sense, it finds that, as the prophet continued, "the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision." The judgment of Truth, although it brings inevitable destruction to every error, brings at the same time light and strength to consciousness as it takes the side of Spirit and thereby terminates the contest between good and evil beliefs.

The foundation of unhesitating decision can be nothing less than a scientific understanding of God-Gethsemane's humility declaring, "Not as I will, but as thou wilt," demonstrated this understanding. The decision to let divine will govern, settled the contest between good and evil. Love and hate, life and death. Pilate, wavering between his fear of Caesar's will, and his contempt for the evident hatred of an exasperated hierarchy, decided in favor of indeterminate material sense and settled nothing at all, except the inevitable, cumulative tumult and terror of materiality deciding against the right.

The decision of corporeal sense appeared for the moment to be the master of good; but the evil decision had in fact only mastered the minds which

Grasmere Rushbearing

Worth by rustic music led,
The village children, while the sky is red
With evening lights, advance in long array
Through the still churchyard, each with
garland gay.
Thus carried sceptre-like, o'ertops the head
Of the proud bearded. To the wide church-door
Charged with these offerings which their
fathers bore. . . . —Wordsworth.

It remains a vivid memory, when

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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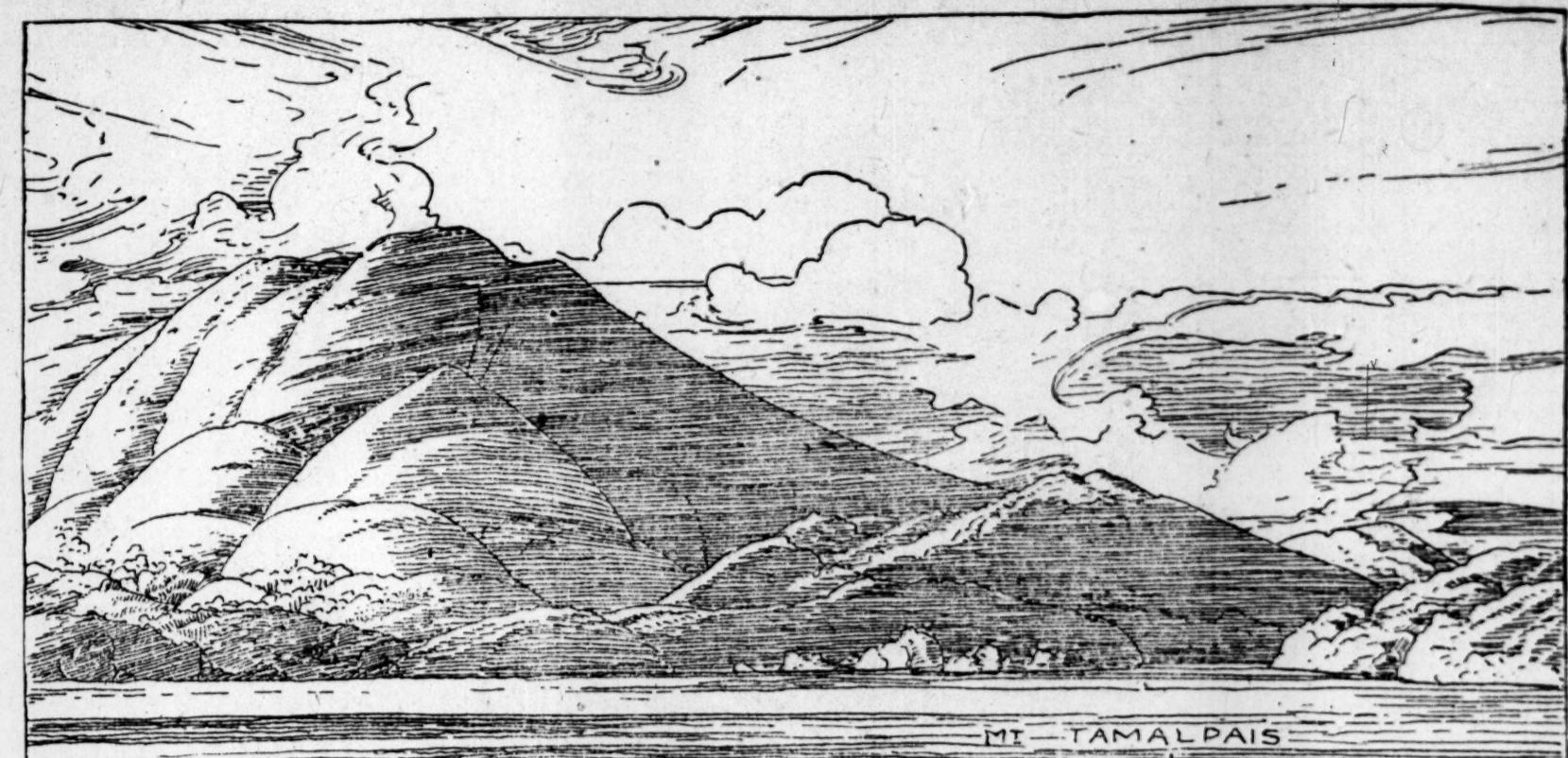
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Tamalpais, California

Mount Tamalpais seems to hold in over and over again in the hundred appraisements of their beauty, and views of Fuji, and many another print of the later Japanese. But it is not only in such outward signs that one sees resemblances. Socially, too, the mountains are admirably alike. There are the "hikers," for instance. From early on Saturday until well on into Sunday, by day and night, the trails that wind about amongst the heavily wooded valleys of the foothills are alive with merry throngs. From all about, and especially from San Francisco they come, the well-bronzed trampers of the mountain, boys and girls, men and women, rucksack on back and as little else as may be, tramping up, up, for a few drafts of mountain air, a wide view, and the sunrise.

Perhaps it is partly the nature of the foothills out of which it rises that the parallel; those yellow rolling hills—one had almost said "rolling"—that are here bossed and patterned with the close-grown and swarthy emerald of live-oak, and the tawny bronze of gum trees, are such amazingly close counterparts of the mountain, boys and girls, men and women, rucksack on back and as little else as may be, tramping up, up, for a few drafts of mountain air, a wide view, and the sunrise.

It is not always, as Ruskin points out, that the dwellers of the hills have any chiefest charm: it is not a show-place or a seventh wonder of the world—a position so difficult to live up to—but an essentially democratic institution, of the West western.

On the Ruins of Our Schemes

We mount to heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures our successes.—A. Bronson Alcott.

Madagascar Woods

Ichen, a species of Usnea, giving them a venerable appearance, and reminding me of the opening lines of Longfellow's 'Evangelion':

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight, Stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic, Stand like harpers now, with beads that rest on their bosoms."

Two Freedoms

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Canon Kingsley.

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In Spanish Galicia

Writing of Galicia, Harry A. Franck says, in "Four Months Afoot in Spain," that only by a great effort of the imagination could one comprehend that this also was Spain. "Switzerland, perhaps, but never a part and portion of the same country with the sea, deforested uplands of Castile, the sandy stretches of Andalusia, with osseous and all but treeless La Mancha. The division line between the two is the Pyrenees and this Cantabrian range rather than the Mediterranean. "When darkness settled down I halted at a jumbled stone hamlet, where payment was refused except for the few cents' worth of peasant fare I ate. For my bed, was spread in an open stable a bundle of newly threshed wheat-straw that was longer than myself." To enumerate the details of life and landscape here is merely to tell by contrast what the rest of Spain is not. The inhabitants were in the highest degree laconic, as taciturn as the central and southern Spaniard is garrulous, self-conscious to the point of bashfulness, a characteristic as uncommon in the rest of the country as among the Jews or Arabs. . . . In appearance, be the inspection not too close, this mountain people well deserves the outworn epithet "picturesque." The women young and old wore on their heads large kerchiefs

of brilliant red, and most of them a waist of the same color, offering striking contrast to the rich green background, as the latter was sure to be.

As footwear, except those unpossessed of any, both sexes had wooden shoes painted black and fancifully carved, which, scraping along the highway, carried the thoughts quickly back to Japan."

"Wheat, Indian corn, and hay abounded. The former was stacked, and threshed with flails—two customs unknown in Spain, as the latter produce are entirely. The maize was sown. A species of cabbage on a stalk some two feet long was among the most common of the vegetables.

"All these products grew, not on the level, but in little isolated, precipitous fields in which it seemed impossible that the laborers, male and female with sickles or mattocks, could stand upright. Flocks of sheep and goats were many, and as the final change from the Spain that I had hitherto known there was nowhere silence. The forests on either hand were vocal with the songs of birds. Mountain streams came plunging headlong down the ravines, or brawled along through stony channels beside the winding way. The water was of the purest and clearest, which, perhaps, had led the inhabitants to give most of their mandifying attention to the vessels in which it was carried—great oaken buckets each

with three wide hoops scoured spotless and shining as a Hindu's lota.

"But the most unfailing breakers of the silence and most characteristic of all the features of the province were its vehicles. The Phrygian peasants who dragged their produce into Troy before the siege had certainly as up-to-date a conveyance.

The traveler's first encounter with one of these Homeric contrivances is sure to be startling. There is only one word that exactly expresses their sound from afar—the French bourdonner—the noise of the bumblebee. Indeed, when first I heard it I fell to threshing about my ears, sure that one of those insects was upon me. Slowly the sound grew to the meowing of a thousand cats, and around a turn of the forest-hedged road came a peasant's cart drawn by little brown oxen—they are as often cows—much like our Jerseys in appearance, a great sheepskin thrown over their heads, to the horns of which the yoke was fastened. The unwieldy edifice, wobbling . . . as it came, consisted of little more than two solid disks of wood like cistern covers turning on a wooden axle, the whole having about it neither an ounce of iron nor a smell of axle-grease. Its pace certainly did not exceed a mile an hour, the oxen see-sawing from side to side of the road, twisting their burdened heads to stare at me with curious eyes."

"In some parts of the woods the different species of bamboo give quite a distinct character to the vistas. Some of them shoot up in one long slender jointed stem, with fringes of delicate leaves, and hang over the paths like enormous whips. Another kind, a climbing species, with stems no thicker than a quill, clothes the lower trees with a dense mantle of pale green drapery. As we got into the higher and cooler parts of the forest, numbers of the trees had long pendant masses of feathery gray

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1917

EDITORIALS

Nero's Fiddle

THERE is an old proverb to the effect that time is money. In days of war, however, the words assume a grimmer meaning. It is then that time becomes life. Such a lesson should be better learned, and be learned promptly by those who are responsible, in any way, for the direction of the affairs of the United States at the present moment. This does not mean, for an instant, that the President and those about him are not fully conscious of the gravity of their charge, and are not straining every nerve to be worthy of that charge. It does not mean that there are not innumerable men, in Congress and in the public service, who realize to the full their responsibilities, and who are doing their utmost to fulfill those responsibilities. But it does mean that there are, in Congress and out of Congress, influences, daily and hourly at work, whose object is to frustrate the efforts of the loyal workers, and to play into the hands of those who are enemies to the state. Some of those who have yielded themselves servants to this course are fully conscious of whom they obey, but there are others who are simply the playthings of suggestions, scattered through the press and spread by rumor, with the intent of paralyzing in one way or another the country's effort to be worthy of itself.

There is no necessity to go into specific examples. The facts stand naked and unashamed before the world; and whether the guilty can be named or whether they cannot, whether the full measure of individual responsibility can be attributed or whether it cannot, makes little difference. One day, if such things go on, the country is going to take an accounting with its stewards, and, if the occasion is offered, it is to be suspected that the accounting will be as strict as that of the stewards in the parable of the talents. It is easily possible for the stewards to find all the excuses of the guests bidden to a certain marriage feast, but the facts remain that after the United States has been for months in a state of war, matters which were declared to be of pressing importance when that state of war was declared, are still awaiting settlement. Now, in the ordinary affairs of life, time is money. When in a great business corporation there is unlimited delay, there is an equally unlimited loss of money. It must not be forgotten, however, that war is the most expensive business in which any country can embark, and therefore, that the delay in the present instance has already cost untold millions of dollars, which are the very least part of the calculable loss.

What this means can be reduced quite as easily from terms of gold and silver to terms of flesh and blood. The Central Powers are making a tremendous effort to withstand the coalition of the Allies. The longer the delay, the more far distant must be the day of peace; the more unnecessary the waste of time, and the more unnecessary the waste of human life. Let there not be any mistake whatever on this subject. The delay in the settlement of all the necessary preliminaries for the waging of an active campaign represents not merely the loss of millions of dollars, but the unnecessary loss of untold numbers of lives, and the cumulation of a correspondingly unnecessary amount of sorrow and suffering. A single instance is sufficient to prove this.

In the old days, it was stated that the eyes of an army were its cavalry. Today, all this is changed. The eyes of an army are its aeroplanes. On the possession of a sufficiency of aeroplanes rest all the preliminary stages of a battle, with its corresponding salvage or waste of life. Whether, when the infantry jump the parapet, and rush to the attack, the artillery preparation has been sufficient to silence the enemy's guns, and to make his trenches untenable, depends upon the active search of the aeroplanes. It is evident, therefore, that on the preliminary artillery preparation depends the lives of the assaulting columns, and that the thoroughness of this preparation is in turn dependent upon the multiplicity of aeroplanes. One thing which might have been done from the very first was to increase with the utmost rapidity the number of the allied air squadrons. It was not necessary to wait for the discovery of a later and more perfect model; that will come all in good time. What was necessary was that the utmost effort should have been put forth to pour across the Atlantic such a quantity of aeroplanes as would have helped to make the work of the British and French troops more and more terribly effective, while the armies of the United States were being mustered for the fight. It was true that the United States troops could not be transported immediately, and could not, in any way, for months be in a position to take the field. But, by the most selfish reasoning, it is equally clear that the more complete the work done by their allies, while the battalions of the United States were being recruited and their transports got ready, the less must be the blood tax extracted on their arrival. Not only this, but the more men saved to the allied cause, the greater would be the volume of the united attack when it was launched. Therefore, by reason of loyalty to the armies of its allies, to say nothing of the protection of its own armies, there should not have been one moment of delay in reinforcing the allied airships by the greatest numbers of airships that could be sent to their assistance.

It is precisely the same all along the line. A considerable army of United States troops is gathering in France. The safety of that army depends on effective transport service and on the volume of the commissariat service. As it is, neither the transports, the submarine chasers, nor the freighters have been built, nor have steps for safeguarding the national food resources been taken. A stream of words goes on, but that is all that happens, in spite of the fact that on the proper feeding of the armies and people of France and the United Kingdom depends the safety of the troops of the United States

which have already been landed in France, and whose units are being added to all the time.

Nor is it only through delay that the safety of the United States troops is being neglected in the ways already mentioned. In a score of underhand ways efforts are being made to jeopardize this further without the hand which sets the trap being discovered. There are other ways, for instance, of increasing Mr. Hoover's difficulties than that of holding up the authorization of his office. It is as possible to encourage the waste of food, in perfect safety, as it is to omit to do anything to promote food preservation. There are agencies at work, subtle beyond words, that would not hesitate to take advantage of such means as these, and there is not the least reason to suppose that advantage is not being taken of them to the full. Take the single question of war prohibition. It is claimed by the drink interests that only an insignificant one per cent of the food of the country is wasted by them. Still one per cent of the food of 100,000,000 people is the food of 1,000,000 people a day, a simple sum in arithmetic, the significance of which seems to have been overlooked by the Simple Simons of drink arithmetic. The food of 1,000,000 people a day would feed an army of 1,000,000 men at the front, and this by accepting the childish and transparent fictions of the drink interests at their face value. If at any time, therefore, there should be a shortage of food at the front, the people of the United States will do well to remember that, on the showing of the drink interests themselves, the food of 1,000,000 men is being wasted every day in the United States. In which case, the drink stewards may discover that the country does not share their view of the insignificant.

It is, of course, the old story. Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning, and there have been dozens of Neros, Roman and otherwise, who have fiddled since, and are fiddling today. It is surely about time that the country took the fiddle and something else into its own hands, if the war is to be brought to an end, as it can be brought to an end, before the close of winter.

Repudiation of the "Pork" Bill

AT A TIME when the Treasury Department of the United States is contemplating the issue of another great war loan, when the raising of sufficient revenues to meet the extraordinary financial demands upon the Government constitutes one of the most serious and pressing of the Nation's problems; when the resources of the country are being confined with the view of discovering hitherto untouched taxable values—on the eve of another campaign for popular bond subscriptions—the majority in Congress offers a rivers and harbors bill carrying appropriations amounting to \$27,954,000, and demands that it be "put up to the President."

Every well-informed person in the United States knows perfectly well what President Wilson thinks about "pork," but every well-informed person knows equally well that the "pork" hunters have him at a disadvantage at this time. He might tell them that, while he is willing to put his signature to measures granting billions for defense, he is unwilling to be a party to the granting of one penny for tribute; but the effect of this would be lost upon the understanding and the conscience of Congressmen who are bent upon "taking something home" to their districts. Moreover, opposition would only delay other legislation of incomparably greater importance.

Popular opinion will approve Republican antagonism to the "pork" bill. The fact that the Republicans in Congress are solidly against the measure will be remembered to the party's advantage. The best opinion of the country, regardless of party, repudiates "pork" legislation, views it at the present juncture as little short of treasonable to the nation's interests, but there are other things, and especially one other thing, to be remembered. The Rivers and Harbors Bill is not all "pork." It contains certain perfectly honest items. It provides for certain perfectly legitimate improvements. Otherwise it could not escape a veto. But the main point is that it stands in the way of essential, even vital, legislation.

The Nation has a war on its hands, and the winning of that war is the overshadowing duty of the hour. To win it, national and political as well as individual sacrifices must be made. Nothing must be permitted to stand in the way of victory, not even the protection of the Treasury against those who express their patriotism in terms of "pork." A settlement with these gentry must be left to the future. For the present, the Nation must meet the holdup as best it may.

It would be unfair to the President, who is striving daily and nightly to hasten legislation, to increase his difficulties, to multiply his vexations and embarrassments, by asking him to withhold his signature from the "pork" bill, even though it be disgraceful. If signing is unavoidable, he must pay this price for support, as Lincoln was compelled to pay it, forgetting the minor considerations in order to win the war. Speedy victory over autocracy is the one end he must ever keep in view.

But he need not, and it is reasonable to suppose that he will not, when the fight is won, forget how and by whom he was forced, in the most trying hours of the struggle, to approve a measure which was, in great part, obnoxious to him. Nor will time erase the memory of it from the thought of the people.

The Serbian National Committee

ALTHOUGH very little is allowed to penetrate to the outside world as to the internal condition of Serbia, sufficient is known to make it clear that the situation in that country, as far as the inhabitants are concerned, is in the highest degree deplorable. Some four months ago, the Serbian Legation in London was able to make a definite statement on the matter. At that time it was shown that Austria-Hungary had definitely embarked upon what amounted to "a system of extermination." A long list of so-called crimes, for which the extreme penalty might be inflicted, had been drawn up by the Austrian authorities, and anyone who gave this list, which

was published in detail by the legation, the most cursory attention, could see how any one of the "crimes" mentioned could be brought home to almost any peaceful inhabitant, quite regardless of whether he was guilty or not. Thus it was authoritatively stated that many people, both men and women, had been hanged because the authorities found "rifle bullets" in their houses, or because they had "buried arms or explosives," or because they had more food in the house than was permitted by the regulations, or because they retained copper.

Still more recently, only the other day, in fact, a Slovenian Deputy of the Austrian Reichsrath declared that, by the deliberate will of the authorities, the Serbian people's lands had been devastated in a manner "not witnessed in Europe since Kossovo," and this not from military necessity; whilst from whole districts military authorities had "carried off women and old men and children, as did the Assyrians and Babylonians in ancient times."

It is with a view to mitigating, in some way, these almost incredible sufferings, that a Serbian national committee has been formed at Geneva. It is composed of former Serbian ministers and other men who are of the very highest type of the Serbian nation, and they are appealing for funds in order to bring about some mitigation of the conditions in their country. It appears from the appeal which has been issued that the only way of securing this relief is by the transmission of money. This is being done through the local Swiss banks, and the committee announces that receipts received by the banks bear the signatures of the receivers, thus indicating that the money, at any rate, reaches its object. The money is sent in rotation and is justly distributed, but in spite of the fact that 8,000,000 francs have already been sent to the remaining population in Serbia, the committee very justly points out that 80,000,000 would not have sufficed to cover its most pressing needs.

It must be clear to anyone who gives the matter any consideration that as long as the iron cordon of the Central Powers is drawn around these occupied countries, there are very few ways in which the allied and neutral peoples of the world can do anything to mitigate the sufferings of the inhabitants. It may, however, be taken for granted that everything that can be done will be done, and it is for this reason that there can be no doubt that the Serbian committee in Geneva will not make its appeal for funds in vain.

The Rhine

THE Rhine has always played a prominent part in the political history of the Western European nations. There seems to be no doubt that in prehistoric times the whole valley of the great river was peopled with various Celtic tribes, for they have left many traces of themselves, amongst others the names of various great cities, such as Mainz and Worms. When the curtain first lifts on history, however, the Celts are seen retreating steadily westward before the oncoming of the Teuton hordes from the wilds of Central Europe. This movement probably began somewhere about the Fourth Century B. C., and it was not held up for any length of time until the advent of the Romans. Julius Caesar, however, stemmed the tide, and Augustus, who followed Caesar in his great conquest in Gaul, quickly saw the strategic importance of the Rhine, and devoted himself, as did all his successors, to its fortification to the utmost extent.

The result of the Roman occupation was that the left bank, or the Roman bank, developed enormously in its civilization, and to this day the traces of the Romans may be found everywhere therabouts, in their wonderful roads, bridges, and aqueducts, and the various other remains, as those to be found, for instance, at Trier. Ultimately, of course, when the Empire began to decline and the strength of the Roman positions on their frontiers was so reduced that they steadily yielded at various points to pressure from without, the Rhine land was quickly invaded by the Teutons, who, pressing downward into Gaul, overran the whole country. The river thus became a German river, and its valley, along with the rest of Gaul, sank into a condition of semibarbarism, until its civilization was revived in the Eighth Century by Charlemagne, who had his seat of government at Aix-la-Chapelle.

In the next reign, Charlemagne's dominions were divided, and the Rhine at first formed the boundary between Germany and the Middle Kingdom of Lotharingia. This condition of things obtained until 870, when the Rhine Valley became entirely German territory, the frontier of the German dominions being pushed on westwards beyond the river. Thereafter, the Rhine Valley remained a German possession for over 800 years, and it was not until Louis XIV's famous coup in 1681, when he captured the city of Strasburg, that the French again gained a footing in the valley. By the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the whole of the Reichsland was ceded to France, and the Rhine, once more, became the frontier between the two countries. This idea of a France which coincided with the Gaul of Cesar, having the Rhine as its frontier, was one very dear to the hearts of the Frenchmen, and in 1801 its delimitation was thus confirmed. In 1815, however, the lower part of the Rhine Valley was ceded to Germany, and, as all the world knows, after the war of 1870-71, by the annexation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, the Rhine became once again "a German river and not a German frontier."

As a matter of fact, of course, the Rhine shares its nationality with three countries, namely, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. Indeed, for no less than 233 miles of its total length of 850 miles, the river flows through Swiss territory, winding its way in and out of the Swiss valleys until it reaches that famous sharp turn to the right by the frontier town of Basel. It is, however, the German Rhine which is most famous for the beauty of its scenery, for when the river finally debouches into Dutch territory, it rapidly degenerates. Its banks are low and often have to be strengthened by embankments, and by the time it approaches the coast it becomes an unimportant river, ultimately finding its way into the North Sea through a modernly constructed

canal. Still, though the name Rhine thus, at last, attaches to a very insignificant stream, the entire district between the Waal on the one side and the Yssel on the other, which was, of course, the Insula Batavorum of Caesar, in reality belongs to the delta of the famous river.

Notes and Comments

IT WAS rather a quaint communication for the French Government to receive from the British headquarters staff, that a prehistoric animal was in safe keeping for them. The fact of the matter was that in some digging operations near Bapaume the British soldiers came upon the skeleton of a huge mammoth, together with some prehistoric silex tools. Paleontological research was not exactly what they were engaged upon at the time, but they informed their officers, with the result that the French Government has since taken steps to cover up the mammoth until a more auspicious occasion presents itself for carefully removing him to a museum. One can imagine that the most interesting part about that mammoth in days to come will be the time, place and circumstance of his discovery.

IT WOULD be amusing, if it were not annoying, to find the French censorship relapsing into its old bad ways. The sufferer this time is *Les Nations*, which, under the direction of M. Marmande, is providing the French public with a 6d. weekly, a hitherto unknown form of journalism across the Channel. The censorship, repeating an old blunder, blotted out a whole column, but left the gist of the article in the editorial notes. As far as can be gathered, the censored news consisted, in the main, of extracts from the *New Republic* on what Mr. Wilson means by the word "victory." As to the reasons for the obliteration of the article, past experience makes it pretty safe to assume that there were none; at any rate, no reasonable reasons.

THE city of Cheyenne, which many people in the eastern sections of the United States are still inclined to regard as a frontier town, has just celebrated its "golden jubilee." It may be claimed, of course, that the mere attainment of a golden anniversary does not of itself signify the attainment of all the culture of the ages, but it surely must signify that some real progress has been made. Forty years ago "Bill" Nye, then unknown to fame, did his fine newspaper work on the *Cheyenne Sun*, then the leading paper in Wyoming. It was published by Hayford & Gates, and did much toward transforming the Cheyenne of those days into the Cheyenne of today. But the newspaper never had a jubilee of any kind.

IT IS reassuring to learn that the Department of Justice, at Washington, has determined to prosecute vigorously all persons found to be spreading false reports having a bearing upon American interests in the war. Warnings have at length been issued against rumors of disasters to the expeditionary forces of the United States. It is the solemn duty of good citizens to supply the Department of Justice with information in their possession touching upon the enemy campaign of misrepresentation. A false report, if not quickly corrected, may do immeasurable mischief.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., has learned a lesson. The Government was chary, last spring, about making use of the fort, hard by, as a station for reserve officers, because of certain undesirable surroundings, and it cleaned up. Then a settlement of liquor dealers sprang up across the river, and the Government became still more chary. The five-mile zone executive order, issued by the President, has now relieved Leavenworth of its undesirable suburb, as well as of its pressing responsibility, while the experience has shown its people that the days of trifling or temporizing with the liquor question are over.

THE perplexing task of those charged with the enforcement of the excise laws in all parts of the United States has been that of compelling at least a partial observance of the law requiring saloons to close on Sundays. This regulation has been openly and flagrantly violated. But now, it appears, the Indiana Liquor Dealers Association, an organization of saloonkeepers, has offered a reward for the conviction of violators of this law, evidently hoping, by this show of compliance with a reasonable rule, to ward off an impending crash.

MARYLAND has a particularly drastic draft law which goes into effect on Aug. 20. As a preliminary to its enforcement, there is to be a general registration of all able-bodied males between 18 and 50. All that are exempt from military service will then be drafted into the service of the State, the counties, or the cities, for employment in industrial or agricultural pursuits. Rich and poor alike are to be given work. No drones are to be tolerated. The object sought is to put an end to all forms of idling and to make all contribute to the common good. Maryland, it ought to be said, is striving with all its might and main to prevent wastage of food crops.

GENERAL PERSHING has a brother who says he does not know whether the general is a Democrat or a Republican. All he is positive about is that the commander of the American forces in France is a soldier, not a politician. This is enough, so far as the American people are concerned. By the way, both brothers deserve to be congratulated on their relationship.

"I AM sorry Congress was stampeded into war," is a statement credited to Professor Persinger of the history department of the University of Nebraska. In a case of this kind the University of Nebraska ought to do one of two things. It should either close its history department or find a professor for it who knows something about history. Or, at least, one who, knowing the truth of very recent history, is not disposed to pervert it.